

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1858.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

LONDON AND ITS OUTLETS.

It is characteristic of the metropolis of this great empire that it is always presenting some social problem to be solved, independently of those which it possesses in common with all other large cities. At this moment one of the most pressing—while at the same time it is not one of the least difficult—is the best mode of facilitating locomotion in our streets. In these days of the annihilation of time and space, the anxious and hasty passenger, who of necessity commits himself to the long transit of our leading thoroughfares, has commonly to endure a greater trial of his patience than he experienced in his conveyance from Brighton or Southampton, and finds too often that where, in ordinary parlance, his journey is said to have ended, the most dreary and wearisome portion is just about to begin. Such is the thronged and straitened condition of the main arteries of our street system that a man in a hurry stands a better chance of reaching his destination at a given time if he trusts to his own legs in preference to the doubtful speed of a cab or the by no means doubtful sloth of an omnibus. In arranging our street traffic no sufficient advantage has as yet been taken of

both sides of the river; and we are singularly deficient in the accommodation and the easement to our main thoroughfares which bridges ought to afford. It is quite true that between the Tower and Putney we have no less than ten bridges, only one of which is confined to foot passengers; but of that number three alone are toll-free to man or beast—a very practical and decided obstacle to the passage of numbers of persons and vehicles that would otherwise be found to seek many now unfrequented routes which converge on the principal points of attraction east and west. Notable among instances of this obtrusive system is the new bridge at Chelsea. Built confessedly to afford an outlet for the immense carriage of the west-end of London towards a railway station which is calculated to do away with much of the difficulty existing in the way of reaching in a reasonable time our large eastern railway dépôt, while at the same time it was to lead to a People's Park which holds out the inducements of air and relaxation to the teeming thousands of a densely-populated district, this bridge is padlocked against two-thirds of those who would otherwise use it regularly and frequently by the payment of tolls which are some day

or other to pay off a debt to the Government, of all creditors in the world, which is making a vast parade of economic virtue and reverence for the feelings of the Legislature in its dealings with the national purse-strings. On the whole, then, the addition of another bridge over the river has done little to diminish the inconvenience of our street blockade.

Then there is Southwark-bridge, which, for aught that it possesses in common with the bustle of London, might as well be made the medium of communication between two of the Pyramids. Now that such immense improvements have been made in the long range of street from London-bridge to Farringdon-street, to what excellent account might not that structure be turned in diminishing the strong battle of cabs, carts, and carriages, great and small, which rages all day in Cheapside, that fearful strait of the metropolis, into which no man ought to enter without a temporary abnegation of Anglo-Saxon eagerness to get on!

Westminster-bridge and its approaches are still in a chrysalis state, and their advance to completion ought to be carefully watched with a view to the promotion of that which is really a



DONATI'S COMET, AS SEEN FROM GREENWICH PARK, SEPT. 17, 7½ P.M.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



matter of very considerable importance to the well-being, as contained in the convenience, of this huge metropolis. Nor ought it to be supposed that this object is, or should be, considered in a purely metropolitan point of view. London, we know, is not England; but it is the great heart of the country, the pulsations of which are felt in the remotest extremities of the empire, and which in some form or by some means or other, and at some time or other, is connected with the interest, the feeling, or the happiness of every inhabitant of the United Kingdom. It is a city the most cosmopolitan on earth, and it ought to be made to contribute as fully as possible to the wants and comforts of the greatest number of dwellers therein, whether temporary or continuous.

No doubt a good deal has been done of late years. We have attacked with some success and nearly routed our dun and swarthy enemy, the proverbial London smoke, and are rewarded by the revived growth of flowers, and the renewed verdure of trees and shrubs; and, if our private dwellings still give out enough of coal-vapour to blacken our buildings and promote the fortunes of laundresses, there is yet a hope that a day may come when we will permit the entrance of science into our drawing-rooms and kitchens, to the manifest advancement of cleanliness, and the diminution of our bills for fuel. Much has been done in lunging the metropolis with parks; and there is, we believe, only one district which still cries out for the enjoyment of the privilege of green sward and trees and open space for the free circulation of the air of heaven. Our water supply has been very much improved, and, considering the complicated nature of the machinery requisite for its conduct to every house, and the capital necessary for carrying it out, it is not too much to say that, on the whole, we are tolerably well off in that respect. Nay more: we have of late talked enormously about our monster grievance—sewage and the Thames; and our big words have, as might have been expected, produced a power of taxation, and nothing more, at present; but we are full of good intentions, and we have faith that, somehow or the other, we shall stumble on the right thing to do in this matter within the next five years.

It may not, perhaps, have attracted much public attention, but not long ago, at a meeting of a railway company which has been formed for the purpose of joining all the great lines—the termini of which are scattered at really enormous distances from each other, and at most inconvenient remoteness from the centres of the metropolis, and concentrating their inlying traffic in one mid-station—statements were brought forward which went to show that great efforts are now being made to bring the project to completion. Statistical information was given which proved conclusively that the crush and crowding of our main streets entail a large annual money loss on the community; and that, if something is not done to relieve them of a portion of their still increasing traffic, ere long our city will be daily in a practical state of siege. We have above pointed out the obstruction to the dissemination of that traffic which is caused by the system of tolls at our bridges; and mention ought not to be omitted of another set of tolls which are not without their influence on this matter also. Even on that somewhat dreary but useful boulevard which we have been accustomed to call the New-road, no vehicle can get in or out of the City without paying a fine at a turnpike-gate,—a manifest inducement to persons to turn into the midways of Holborn and Oxford-street, and to add materially to the thick imbroglie of those thoroughfares. And again, at the point of transit from every suburb into the metropolitan roads are to be found those unsightly gates and those stern janitors who levy mail on all and sundry of the Queen's lieges who, perhaps supposing that they are travelling on her Majesty's highway, are thus unpleasantly reminded of the fact that they are in reality adding to the gains of some speculative capitalist who has farmed the tolls which they are compelled to pay! In the discussions in Parliament, last Session, on the state of the Thames, it was a vexed question whether London had a right to call on the rest of the country to contribute to the cost of its improvements? How that question should be decided we do not at this moment pretend to say; but we have very little doubt that everything should be done to render our metropolis as convenient and as attractive to every class of persons in the kingdom as possible; and it is with that view that we commend the subject of these remarks to the consideration of those whose duty or whose interests are involved in the question.

DONATI'S COMET.

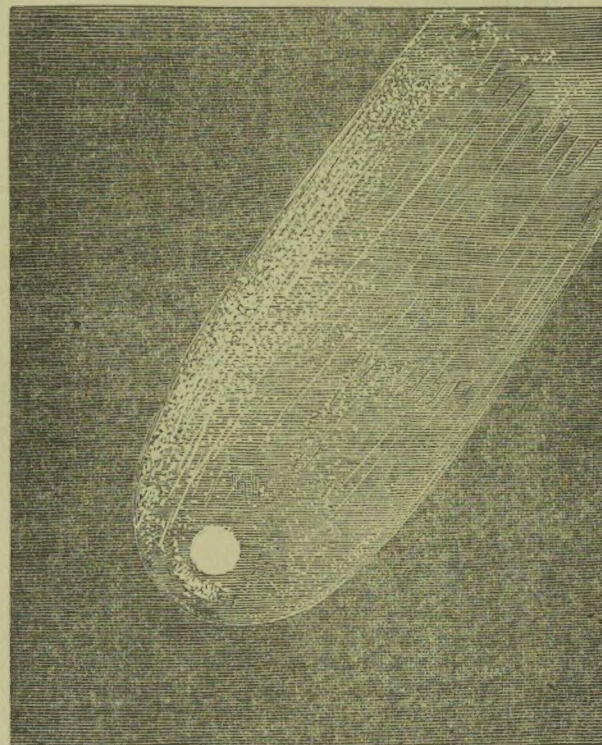
WHAT are we to think of the Jack o' Lanterns and Ignes Fatui of space which occasionally make their appearance among us, and whose huge bulk seems almost sufficient to fill up the vast celestial regions, unfathomable as the latter may be? For instance, there is the comet of 1680, whose tail, we are told, would have reached from the earth to the sun, with a few millions of miles of tail over and above to spare to any other comet wanting one; there is the comet of 1811, which had one even longer; whilst that of 1843 was furnished with an appendage the distance from one extremity of which to the other was about one hundred and fifty millions of miles. Knowing their extraordinary dimensions, we might next inquire as to the substance of those mighty exhalations; but this is a puzzle and a mystery to man, who immediately finds himself in *nubibus*. It is very certain, however, that they are composed of the most flimsy materials, and that *Mercurio* might have introduced their gossamer fibre into his fanciful sketch. It is scarcely possible to doubt but that they are trifles even lighter than air, or than the column of smoke ascending through the "shaft" which has been partially cleared away by the heat. And when the speculative philosopher has removed all the doubts and difficulties respecting their nature, there is enough to employ his leisure and ingenuity to fathom the aim and object of those errant bodies. Is it a fresh confirmation of the transition hypothesis of Monbodo? and will our *savant* be of opinion that, having got rid of their tails (like the monkeys), they will at length settle down into regular members of the solar system, become respectable old planets, and add another example to the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation"?

Some four hundred and two years ago (A.D. 1456) a very grand comet made its appearance, which has since been proved to be an apparition of Halley's. We may mention incidentally, as a "landmark of history," that about six years previous to this (A.D. 1450) a somewhat large and influential, but decidedly mutinous, meeting of the people of England took place on Blackheath (contiguous to the spot from which the sketch for our Engraving on the previous page was taken), under the presidency of a certain Mr. John Cade, whose name is now written in that motley temple, the Pantheon of History, at which meeting neither comet seeing, nor donkey racing, nor cricket matches were talked of. It was of this comet that the

"brilliant Frenchman" wrote, and it shows too truly the opinions of Europe at that time:—

Un comète, en sa longue carrière,
Étinceler d'un horrible lumière.
On voit sa queue, et le peuple frémit.
Le pape en tremble, et la terre étonnée
Croît que les vins vont manquer cette année.

Opinions have now changed, with as much or little reason as before, as to the effect of comets on the vintage; and we believe that the prejudice is now rather in favour of the comet wines, on what account we know not.



DONATI'S COMET ON SEPT. 17, 8½ P.M.

Although the present comet is a mere dwarf compared with others (its tail measuring only fifteen millions of miles), yet it has capped some sensation within the last week or two as being one of the few which have been visible to the naked eye of late years. Every one is acquainted with its appearance in the north-western heavens during the evenings, when it may easily be recognised by its hazy aspect, and a tail pointed almost exactly to the Pole Star: it is one of the most conspicuous objects in that part of the sky. It presents a considerably more striking and remarkable appearance as viewed with the naked eye than in the telescope, although in the latter it must still be considered an object well worthy of scrutiny. Looking at it in an inverting telescope, with its head and nucleus turned upwards, we are reminded somewhat of those strange and mysterious angels which Rembrandt has struck out with a few dabs of white paint in his immortal picture of "Jacob's Dream." On the evenings of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September it was seen to great advantage, and the drawing here given of the head and nucleus was taken with the Northumberland twenty-foot refractor of the Cambridge Observatory on the latter occasion. The nucleus was very bright and exceedingly sharply defined, and resembled Venus at the time of superior conjunction with the Sun. In the opposite direction to the tail there was a faint, fanlike brush of light proceeding from the nucleus whose greatest length did not exceed the diameter of the latter. At intervals a crescent-shaped horn was visible on each side of the nucleus; it was rather brighter than any other portion of the comet (with the exception of the nucleus). In both those respects the appearance of the comet was similar to that of Halley's comet in 1835, although we cannot affirm that the fan-shaped brush of light from the nucleus towards the Sun was coeval with the formation of the tail itself, or that this appendage preceded the formation of the tail altogether, and was afterwards driven away from the Sun by a force in the opposite direction. The tail was bent slightly towards the east, and, as is generally noticed, the convex side was much brighter than the concave. The direction of the tail was almost due north, and the tail extended to a length of four degrees.

Notwithstanding the full moon, the comet was a most brilliant object on the night of the 21st, and the tail could be traced for a considerable distance, although of no great breadth. A great change has taken place in the telescopic aspect of the head and nucleus since the evening of the 17th. The luminous sector or fanlike proceeding from the nucleus in nearly the opposite direction to the tail was very bright and decided, and presented a winged appearance. The exterior margins of the comet about the head and left part of the tail are also much brighter. The diagram of the course of the comet given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Sept. 4 still shows the position of the comet accurately. A slight error, however, was committed in the date between August 28 and September 15, which should be September 4, at which time the comet was nearly south of the star given there. The star of the sixth magnitude marked in the diagram as very close to the comet's path on Sept. 21 was about forty minutes due north of it at 9h. p.m. of that date. The course of the comet after Sept. 29 may be traced from the following approximate positions, from which it will be seen that it will be visible till the middle of October (at least), and with increasing brilliancy:—

		R.A.			
Sept. 29	..	12h. 52m.	..	33° 2'	Declin. N.
Oct. 3	..	13 35	..	27 38	" N.
" 7	..	14 25	..	18 20	" N.
" 11	..	15 15	..	5 30	" N.
" 15	..	16 2	..	8 7	" S.
" 19	..	16 40	..	19 31	" S.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Mr. C. F. Varley, electrician to the Electric and International Telegraph Company, has addressed a communication to the Atlantic Telegraph directors, in which he explains a number of experiments and deductions, made with the view of discovering the *locus* of the imperfection in the wire. He says:—"The inference by rough calculation is that there was a fault offering a resistance equal to 1000 or 1200 miles of cable situated at a distance about 500 miles from one end of the 1200-mile coil on board the *Agamemnon*. This, however, cannot be the fault first alluded to, situated at about 270 miles from Valentia, but may have been the one which caused such alarm when the ships were 500 miles from Ireland, and when the signals ceased altogether and never certainly recovered. It is not at all improbable that the powerful currents from the large induction coils have impaired the insulation, and that, had more moderate power been used, the cable would still have been capable of transmitting messages." Mr. Varley adds:—"It is not altogether impossible that some intelligible signals may yet be received through the cable."

MACHINE FOR RINGING CHURCH BELLS.—The *Builder* describes a machine for ringing church bells, patented by Mr. Wright Jones, of Pendleton, who has fitted one in the tower of St. Thomas's Church, Pendleton. The peal of eight bells is said to be easily rung by a boy. The apparatus, which occupies scarcely a square yard of space, is worked by the simple turning of a handle, which gives motion to levers and tappets. The hammer is fixed near the outer rim of each bell, working on a spindle at the top, over which projects a short lever. To this a wire is attached, which descends over a pulley (or a crank) to the machine. The wires from all the bells in this way converge upon the instrument, and each wire can be regulated in length by a screw, and made to strike the bell with more or less force, as may be found desirable. Uniform turning of the handle is said to be all the skill required by the operator. The swinging of bells may thus be obviated.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

CONTRARY to the late announcements, the Emperor proposes to prolong his stay at Biarritz till the end of the month. Various additions, among others a rich *cour d'honneur*, are being made at the Imperial residence at Biarritz.

The Empress so highly approved of the milk and butter of the small Bretonne race of cows that a Breton dairy is being established at the Imperial farm at Villeneuve l'Etang, to furnish her table: it is occupied chiefly by the cows presented to their Majesties during their late excursion, which are attended to by Breton peasants.

It appears, by a note in the *Moniteur*, that the assertion, universally credited last week, of Prince Napoleon having succeeded in establishing the point of the ports of Algeria being declared free was an error. That the establishment of such an arrangement was earnestly desired and combated for by the Prince, and that the failure of the attempt to organise it has been a serious disappointment to him, are, however, undoubted. It is even said by some that it was only in obedience to the desire of the Emperor himself that he consented to abandon the point; by others, that it having been a bugbear to the great mass of commercial men in France, the narrowness of whose views on these subjects is well known, they formed so powerful a coalition against the measure that their influence carried the day. In the French press the subject is variously viewed; the *Presse* strongly regrets the failure of the attempt.

There is great triumph here at the explanation relative to the division of the Chinese indemnity, of which, according to the obscurity of the first report, the proportion accorded to England was so immense compared with that allotted to France. The French take most especial care to separate the amount into three distinct and equal sums—namely, fifteen millions of francs for France, fifteen for England, and fifteen for the private benefit of the English merchants established at Canton, because, say our "lively neighbours," we, having little or no commerce with China, of course have no reason to desire or demand any indemnity for traders who do not exist; therefore, regarding the matter in this point of view, we are, after all, as well off as England.

Our readers will, no doubt, be edified by the rumour that the Emperors of France and Russia propose to send to the Brother of the Sun and Moon the Grand Cordons of the Legion of Honour and of St. Vladimir.

The health of Maréchal Bosquet continues to be highly precarious, and Maréchal Randon is spoken of as likely to succeed him in his present post. Another report asserts that the Duchess de Soto-Mayor is engaged in negotiating a marriage for Maréchal Canrobert with a Spanish lady.

The gaieties of Baden are still at their height, and a ball given by the Comte Caroly is cited as being of extraordinary magnificence.

Meyerbeer is at present residing in Baden, where he possesses a house in which he some years back composed, exclusively for the city, a sixth act to "Robert le Diable," which has been played only at the theatre there.

The "Œdipe Roi," translated by M. Jules Lacroix from Sophocles, has a considerable success at the Français; the *mise en scène* is extremely well-studied and effective.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the outline of the Treaty with China, which admits the toleration of the Christian religion, direct diplomatic relations at Peking, all the ports open to commerce, permission to travel all over the empire, a new tariff, and China to pay France 15,000,000 francs as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. The *Moniteur* concludes by saying that such happy results may be attributed to the good understanding between England and France, and the bravery of their sailors and soldiers.

An Imperial decree in the *Moniteur* nominates Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary in China, to the dignity of Senator.

The final arrangements agreed to at the conclusion of the Paris Conference have been ratified by all the Governments, and will be made public forthwith.

Some reports of the adoption of a Free-trade policy in Algeria receive an authoritative contradiction in the *Moniteur*.

A letter from Brest, dated, the 19th inst., states that the sailing-frigates *Africaine* and *Nereide* are being fitted up as transports and laden with coal, with which they are to be dispatched to Macao, there to remain at the service of the French steam-ships in the Chinese Seas. The French Government has hitherto been forced to pay an enormous price for the coal purchased in the Chinese ports.

The Minié rifle is to be taken out of the hands of the French army, in which it has done some good service, and to be replaced by an arm constructed on the same principle, but which is much lighter and easier to handle.

Among the bans of marriage published on Sunday at the Mairie of the first arrondissement of Paris was that of Marshal Pelissier, worded in the following manner:—"His Excellency Aimable Jean Jacques Pelissier, Duke de Malakoff, Marshal of France, Member of the Privy Council, Vice-President of the Senate, Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, decorated with the military medal, &c., &c., residing at Paris, in his hotel, Avenue des Champs Elysées, son of the defunct Pierre Pelissier and of Catherine Chartier, his wife; and Mlle. Maria Isabel Sophie Andrea Francisca de Paula Valera de la Paniaga, residing at Paris, Avenue de Champs Elysées, 87, daughter of Don José Valeria y Viana, Marquis de Paniaga, landowner, and of Donna Maria de los Dolores Alcala Galiano y Pereyra, Marquise de la Paniaga, his wife, residing at Madrid."

The inhabitants of the department of the Côtes du Nord had a grand fête at St. Cast on Saturday, the 11th inst., to inaugurate a monument commemorative of a victory gained there by the French over the English a hundred years ago. The citizens of Dinan and St. Malo mustered in great numbers on the occasion, and the Sous Prefect of the former, and the Mayor of the latter place, made speeches to the assembled multitude. The subject of the monument is a greyhound trampling on a prostrate leopard, intending to represent Brittany vanquishing Great Britain. A correspondent to the *Times* says:—"The execution of the group is very spirited. The curl of the greyhound's tail is very dogged, and there is something ferocious in the cock of his left eye. The leopard's tail drops limp and cowardly, as if it had not a wag in it." At page 279 we have engraved a testimonial erected by the English residents in Dinan—in somewhat better taste than that of St. Cast, authorised by the Emperor himself—on the occasion of the visit to that town of the Emperor and Empress in their recent tour through Brittany.

PRUSSIA.

The King signed, on the 19th inst., the order which definitively regulates the Government. The order will not, however, be published officially until after the return of the Prince of Prussia from Hanover and Warsaw. His Royal Highness left on the 20th for the former place.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Berlin on the 18th for Gotha. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Berlin on the same day from Mecklenburg, and alighted at the British Embassy.

Count de Seckendorff, Prussian Minister at the Bavarian Court, died at Munich on the morning of the 17th, after an illness of some weeks' duration.

Baron Humboldt celebrated at Berlin on Tuesday week the

eighty-ninth anniversary of his birthday, in the enjoyment of full health both of body and intellect. He has just finished his celebrated work, the "Cosmos." Congratulations have poured on him from all classes of society. Among the persons who visited him were the Princess Frederic William and her brother Prince Alfred, who came from Potsdam for that purpose.

The *Volkzeitung* of Berlin was seized on the 18th for an article entitled "Prussia and Democracy."

A Roman Catholic priest has just been fined fifteen thalers in the Posen district for burning Protestant Bibles which he found in the hands of Roman Catholic prisoners in a goal to which he acted as chaplain. He appealed, on the ground that the prisoners had voluntarily handed him over the books. The Court of Appeal has just decided against him, for the reason that the Bibles were not the property of the prisoners.

AUSTRIA.

The contract relating to the sale of the Railroad of the South was signed on Tuesday at the office of the Minister of Finance.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says he has heard from Vienna that diplomatic influence has been used on the part of Austria to induce the Emperor of Russia to invite one of the Imperial brothers on occasion of the review about to take place at Warsaw. The Czar is reported not to favour the suggestion, as there is a strong party at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw, decidedly opposed to any approaches towards Austria.

Letters from Vienna state that the trial of the four students of Padua accused of having disturbed public order, in celebrating a mass for the repose of the soul and in honour of Felice Orsini, has resulted in the acquittal of three of the number; the fourth has been condemned to five months' imprisonment.

HOLLAND.

The session of the States General was opened by the King in person, at the Hague, on Monday. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Orange. We make the following extracts from the Royal Speech:—

My relations with all foreign Powers are of a most amicable nature. At the same time that the exchange of intellectual produce with a neighbouring State has been settled by a recent convention, my Government continues its efforts to remove gradually the barriers to commerce in our Indian possessions, and the empire of Japan has been rendered accessible to general commerce. Nevertheless, the safety of the country renders necessary the maintenance of a sufficient military force for its defence. I can give you the assurance that my army and navy continue to show themselves deserving of my solicitude. The public revenue flourishes under the blessing of heaven and the tranquillity of peace. The financial crisis, which a few months since threatened commerce and industry, was happily of short duration. The harvest promises to be more abundant even than was expected.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has called the attention of the Chambers of Commerce to the opening of the Chinese ports, and recommends them to make proposals in the interest of Swiss commerce.

Dr. Kern has arrived in Paris, it is said, to treat with the French Government on some difficulties which have arisen in consequence of the refusal of the canton of Geneva to execute the decisions of the Federal Council relative to refugees.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Moscow on the 6th inst. Prince Gortschakoff accompanies their Majesties. During his absence the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is intrusted, by Imperial ukase, to M. Tolstoi. An Imperial rescript, dated from Moscow, confers upon General Mouraviev, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, the dignity of Count of the Empire, with the title of Amourskii, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the General, who negotiated the recent treaty with China, and to whom, according to the terms of the rescript, Siberia owes the commencement of her civil regeneration. The grand cordon of the Order of St. Andrew has been bestowed upon Prince Gortschakoff.

The St. Petersburg journals of the 9th announce what they call a "decisive defeat" of Schamyl in the Caucasus. According to them, on the 2nd ult. a large detachment of his forces attacked a Russian column in the gorge of Aho, but was repulsed with considerable loss; whereupon Schamyl, with a part of his troops, resolved to make a diversion at Wladikavkaz. He marched there, and found a column of Russians, under General Mischevanko. The Russian General manoeuvred in such a way as to entice him into the place, and then, dividing his force into two columns, he attacked him both on the right and the left, and at last routed him, with a loss of 370 men killed, capturing, besides 84 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter Schamyl's own. It was on the 11th ult. that this engagement took place, and it is said that the Russian loss was only 14 killed and 16 wounded.

The Russian Government have just issued a circular to all the consular agents abroad, intimating that, as the coasts of Barbary in Africa (with the exception of Algeria), Syria, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta have been declared suspected of the plague, all vessels coming from those places, and destined for a Russian port in the Baltic, will be required before entering the Baltic to stop at Kansa, in the Cattegat, where, by the mutual consent of the Russian and Swedish Governments, the vessels, crews, and cargoes which they may have on board will be subjected to a quarantine purification; after which a clean bill of health will be granted for presentation at the port of destination. Measures also of a stringent nature have been put in force in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff; and all vessels arriving from abroad in the southern ports of the empire will have to be subjected to a quarantine examination as well as medical inspection.

TURKEY.

The concession for laying down the submarine telegraph to Alexandria has been definitively granted by firman to Mr. Gisborne, who represents an English company, with a capital of £600,000. The line will start from Cape Hellas, pass by the islands of Chios and Candia, and will have one branch line on Smyrna, another on Beyrout, and a third on Malta and Corfu, uniting with Great Britain. The *Elba* is immediately to bring the cable from England; and Capt. Spratt, of the *Medina* steamer, now at Smyrna, is to be charged with the task of superintending the laying of it down.

A letter from Bagdad states that Omar Pacha had been obliged to show great determination, and even to threaten to destroy the city, in order to make the inhabitants receive the Turkish troops under his command.

Accounts from Boukara mention that on the 1st inst. the Mussulmans attacked the Christians in the village of Djézme, but had been repulsed.

UNITED STATES.

The laying down of the Atlantic cable was celebrated with great pomp in New York on the 1st and 2nd inst. In the morning of the latter day there was a solemn religious service; in the afternoon a splendid military and civic procession; and in the evening a grand municipal banquet, a general illumination, a great display of fireworks, and the firemen's torchlight parade. Lord Napier was present at the banquet, and delivered a speech which was characterised by admirable good taste. The address will be found entire in the next column. We have also given elsewhere some particulars of the New York fêtes and an engraving of the illumination of the City Hall on the 17th ult. The Mayors of several of the principal cities and towns in the United States sent congratulatory messages by telegraph. Many of these were marked by good sense and pungent brevity, whilst others were rather amusing for the grandiloquent language in which they were couched; but, as they were pervaded by the right spirit, we must not be hypercritical. We give one of these messages:—

FROM THE MAYOR OF WHEELING TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Wheeling, Va., Sept. 1.
We here, of this iron city, congratulate you and your co-workers on the complete success of the Atlantic telegraph. On behalf of my fellow-citizens I offer for your congratulatory meeting the following sentiment from Dr. Charles Mackay's poem called "John and Jonathan":—

"Our Anglo-Saxon name and fame,

Our Anglo-Saxon speech,

Received their mission straight from Heaven,

To civilise and teach;

So here's my hand, I stretch it forth,

Ye meaner lands look on—

From this time forth there's friendship firm

"Twixt Jonathan and John." JAMES TANNER, Mayor.

The *New York Herald* is filled with reports of additional telegraphic celebrations in almost all parts of the States and Canada. Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and other places seem to have rivalled New York in spirit and enthusiasm, if not in effect.

The suspension of despatches by the Atlantic Telegraph had occasioned anxiety.

A civil war, on a miniature scale, has been raging in Staten Island, New York. The Staten islanders entertain strong feelings of hostility towards the quarantine establishment on their island. They accordingly burnt the hospital, and seriously damaged other property. To the crime of arson and riot they have probably added that of murder, as deadly collisions had taken place, and some of the sick in the hospitals had died in consequence of their cruel exposure to the weather. On the 7th inst. Governor King issued a proclamation declaring the county of Richmond, in which the quarantine station is located, in a state of insurrection, ordering the military of the State to protect the quarantine and maintain the peace, calling upon the authorities to construct indestructible buildings at Quarantine in place of those destroyed by the mob, and directing the prosecution of the ringleaders of the rebels. Five hundred members of the 7th Regiment of New York had been ordered to the scene of trouble.

The American and Republican Convention are in Session at Syracuse: the Hon. Daniel T. Jones has been appointed President of the former, and the Honourable Daniel Ullman President of the latter.

The State election in Vermont has resulted in an increased majority in favour of the Republicans.

It is stated that the authorities have decided upon the course to be pursued with regard to the Africans captured on board the brig *Putnam* by the United States' brig-of-war *Dolphin*; and that the steam-frigate *Niagara* has been ordered to be got in readiness to proceed to Charleston—to convey the negroes thence to the coast of Africa. She will be commanded by Commodore Chauncey.

The yellow fever continued very malignant at New Orleans. The deaths from the disease on the 7th inst. reached 100, the highest number in any one day yet. For the week preceding that date the victims were 450. At Charleston it was also committing sad ravages, and it had likewise made its appearance at Mobile.

An election has been held in Utah, in the Great Salt Lake City, when all the Mormon candidates were returned by large majorities. A proof, however, that there is a satisfactory return to something like order has been the giving up of a little girl to her father, Mr. Henry Polydore, of Gloucester. It appears that his wife left her husband and joined the Mormons; subsequently, in 1854, abducted their child, a girl eight years old, and carried her off to Utah.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Governor left Cape Town, to mediate between the Boers and Basutos, on the 26th July. There were 2000 persons present to witness his Excellency's departure. At the Paarl, and at Beaufort and other places en route, the inhabitants had made arrangements to give him an enthusiastic reception. Great hopes were entertained throughout the country that a happy issue will result from these negotiations. The *Argus* of August 12 says:—"The missionaries who are about to proceed to the Matabele and Makololo tribes, in connection with Livingstone's expedition to the Zambesi, were entertained at a public soirée on the 3rd inst. The Rev. R. Moffat, with his family, and Mrs. Livingstone, will leave for the interior next week."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FETES AT NEW YORK.

SPEECH OF LORD NAPIER.

On the afternoon of the 2nd the British officers were received at the City Hall by the Common Council. In the evening a grand banquet was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which the Mayor presided. After the usual toasts had been honoured, the following was proposed:—"The Government and People of Great Britain and Ireland, joined to us in the Court of Neptune; may the nuptial never be put asunder!"

Lord Napier, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, replied as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—When I received her Majesty's orders to proceed to the United States, I flattered myself that I entered upon my duties at an auspicious time, and I cherished a hope that the period of my residence might be coincident with that solid and hearty reconciliation of our respective countries which the tendencies of the age transparently indicated to be near at hand. Nor have I been disappointed. The course of political affairs since my arrival has indeed exhibited some aspects which it was impossible to foresee, and which could not be regarded without concern; but, gentlemen, I now hail in the event which we are met to celebrate a glorious compensation for past anxieties and an important security against future dangers. To be the contemporary and spectator of this great monument in human progress is alone a cause of honour and exultation. The triumph in which your distinguished guests have so high a share does not only confer on them the celebrity and affection which mankind bestow on their purest benefactors—such a triumph gives to the protecting Governments a claim to public gratitude and historic commendation—it adorns and dignifies the nations and the time in which it is wrought; it imparts to thousands the generous contagion of enterprise; it teaches the universal lesson of faith, patience, and perseverance; it infuses into men's souls a sense of conscious worth, and pours on all, however humble and remote, the glow of reflected fame. I question whether any single achievement has ever united more features of interest and utility. All the elements of adventure, difficulty, and hazard have been here assembled which could arrest the imagination, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will those scenes remain dear to the popular memory. With what admiration do we contemplate the cheerful enthusiasm of Field, inspiring shareholders and admirals with kindred zeal, undiminished by the hostility of nature and the powers of science, divining success where others denounced defeat, and carrying off the palm before an incredulous though sympathising world! (Cheers.) What encounter on the sea can compare with the last meeting of the confederate ships, when the knot was knit which shall never be rent asunder? How anxiously do we follow the *Gorgon* on her constant course, and watch the *Niagara* threading the icebergs and traversing the gloom upon her consort's helpful track! We tremble for the overburdened *Argentine*, still tormented by the gale. We blend our aspirations with the worthier prayers of Hudson, when he kneels like Columbus on the shore, and invokes the Divine protection on his accomplished work (loud applause). Nor is the moral aspect of this great action marred by any mean infirmity. Here there is nothing to obliterate, nothing to deplore. The conduct of the agents exemplifies the purposes of the deed; with manly emulation, but in inviolate concord, they cast forth upon the waters the instrument and the symbol of our future harmony (Cheers). This is not the place to demonstrate the usefulness of telegraphic communication in the practice of government and commerce, and its numerous consolations in matters of private affection. I content myself with recognising its value in international transactions. Something may be detracted from the functions of diplomacy, but much will undoubtedly be gained for the peace of nations. By this means the highest intelligence and authority on either side will be brought into immediate contact, and whatever errors belong to the employment of subordinate and delegated agencies may be prevented or promptly corrected. By this means, many of the evils incidental to uncertainty and delay may be cancelled, offences may be instantly disavowed, omissions may be remedied, misapprehensions may be explained, and in matters of unavoidable controversy we may be spared the exasperating effects of discussion proceeding on an imperfect knowledge of facts and motives. In addition to these specific safeguards, it may be hoped that the mere habit of rapid and intimate intercourse will greatly conduce to the preservation of a good understanding. On the one hand stands England, the most opulent and vigorous of monarchies, in whose sent but incomparable soil lie compacted the materials of a boundless industry; on the other the Republic of the United States, founded by the same race, fired by the same ambition, whose increase defies comparison, and whose destinies will baffle prediction itself (Cheers). We cannot doubt that these fraternal communities are fated to enjoy an immense expansion of mutual life; the instant interchange of opinion, intelligence, and commodities will become a condition almost inseparable from existence; and whatever stimulates this development will oppose a powerful obstacle to the rupture of pacific relations. No man of common liberality and penetration will question the position and certain merits of a discovery which has connected England with America, and America with the whole civilised world besides. I would not darken the legitimate satisfaction of the present moment by uttering a reluctant or sceptical estimate of our new faculty. Yet, even in this hour of careless and convivial felicitations, we shall do well to remember that the magnetic telegraph forms no exception to the category of inventions which, however apt and proper, and willing to be the vehicles of benevolent designs, are also the unresisting tools of every blind or intemperate impulse in our nature. The votaries of a querulous philosophy speciously assert the unequal march of morality and mind; and even a poet has affirmed, in foreboding verse, that all the train of arts which have reduced the material elements to be the vassals of our will

Heal not a passion or a pang
Entailed on human hearts.

It belongs to our respective countries and to the present age to confound

that speculation which would divide knowledge from virtue, and inquiry from improvement. The labour will not be light, nor is the eventual victory everywhere apparent, yet there is one province of affairs in which the task would be easy, and the triumph within our grasp. "It depends on us, on our will, on our choice, to carry into perpetual effect the sentiment which the honourable chairman has associated with his toast; it depends on us to strike out for ever from the sum of public and social embarrassments all the contingencies of a collision between England and America. If we should not employ our unprecedented powers in a friendly spirit, if we should hereafter offer unreflecting provocation and conceive hasty resentment, if every transient cloud which ascends on the political sky be hailed as the prognostic of a destructive storm, if we should make haste to unlock the well of bitter waters, and to raise the phantoms of extinct pretensions and buried wrongs, then would this memorable effort of ingenuity and toil be partly cast away (Applause). Gentlemen, I am confident that we shall pursue a very different course. The Queen has sent tidings of good will to the President, and the President has made a corresponding answer to the Queen (Cheers). Those messages must not be dead inscriptions in our archives: they must be fruitful maxims in our hearts (Cheers). Let our Governments be considerate in their resolutions. Let the orators of one country comment upon the institutions, the policy, and the tendencies of the other in a candid and gentle spirit. Let the negotiators of both approach the adjustment of disputed questions, not with a tenacious regard to paltry advantages, but with a broad view of general and beneficent results. Then, gentlemen, the subtle forces of nature will not have been employed in vain, and we shall give a worthy office to those subjugated and ministering powers which, by Divine permission, fly and labour at our command.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—The manifestation of respect for the Queen which you have given to-night, and which has been apparent throughout these celebrations, will be highly appreciated by her Majesty, and by her faithful subjects, who observe with pride that the virtues of their Sovereign have won back the spontaneous homage of a free nation. The Ministers of Great Britain will correctly estimate the momentous import of an enterprise to which they gave an effective support, and will, I am well assured, transport into our official relations the cordial sentiments which animate the English people toward their American kinsred. I tender you my sincere thanks for the honourable welcome granted to my countrymen and myself. You have conferred on us a favour which we shall ever acknowledge, for your goodness has enabled us to associate our names and voices, however feebly and afar off, with an event which must have an everlasting and benignant significance. We are all firmly persuaded that there exists here a deep and warm attachment to the mother country, gathering strength with time, and rejoicing to obtain a commensurate return. As the grateful though inadequate representatives of the British empire, we declare that the hands which are joined to-day are joined in sincerity, and the grasp which we have felt we desire to be eternal.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1883.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 55 feet above level of sea, corrected for height and reduced to mean temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 16	30.118	70.2	50.2	61.5	63.7	60.2	68.9	64.1	SE.	10	0.000
" 17	29.819	72.5	51.1	63.3	67.1	64.1	69.2	63.2	SE.	8	0.000
" 18	29.982	65.2	53.1	58.4	60.2	55.9	64.2	58.1	WSW.	4	0.000
" 19	30.159	65.6	43.7	56.2	57.8	55.2	64.2	62.7	NE	10	0.242
" 20	30.186	65.3	43.2	55.3	58.1	52.7	63.9	56.7	NE	8	0.000
" 21	30.253	66.6	46.3	56.7	58.7	54.3	63.2	56.6	E.	4	0.000
" 22	29.844	70.2	50.7	61.3	62.2	57.1	69.6	64.4	E.	7	0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 29.3 degrees.

A very violent storm occurred at 10h. p.m. of the 17th, when the lightning was flashing vividly for some time, principally in the west and north-west, and the thunder was occasionally very loud. Rain was falling heavily at the same time, and the wind was blowing in violent gusts. It was again raining heavily on the afternoon and night of the 19th. The sky has been much overcast, but was partly clear on the nights of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 21st. The temperature was high on the days of the 16th, 17th, and 22nd.

J. BRENN.

THE JOINTED STEAMER.—Believing (says the *Northern Daily Express*) that it will be gratifying to those gentlemen whom we had the pleasure of meeting on the occasion of the late trial-trip in the jointed screw-collier *Connector*, of London, as well as to the numerous body in Newcastle and its vicinity interested in the London coal trade, to hear some particulars of her homeward voyage, we have to state that the *Connector* proceeded hence to Hartlepool, where she took in a cargo of coals. She left Hartlepool on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th inst., and at 12 p.m. the next day was abreast of Orfordness. The weather was calm from Hartlepool to Huntlyfoot, a fair wind thence to Flamborough Head, light variable winds across the deeps to Cromer, and head wind of increasing violence thence to Orfordness. Deducting four hours spent in cleaning out her furnace and tubes, her running time was thirty-two hours, which, considering that she has only a single ten-horse engine to propel her three sections of 110 feet in length, may be deemed a very fair performance, and augurs well for the attainment of very high speed by full-powered jointed steamers. As she rounded Orfordness she was fairly caught close on a lee-shore with a strong S.S.W. wind, and a very quick sea running against a spring flood-tide, the night being of pitchy darkness. For some time her position was one of peril, but her light draught and narrow displacement enabled her engine to force her against wind and sea off the lee-shore; and when she obtained sufficient offing she wore round, receiving the full shock of the heavy beam seas without her joints sustaining the slightest injury, and returned to Lowestoft. As soon as the weather moderated she proceeded to London, and delivered her coals above all the bridges at a wharf in Vauxhall. We understand that the Jointed Ship Company is actively proceeding with arrangements for laying on a line of jointed screw-colliers in the London coal trade, and has received support to a large extent in Hartlepool.

The Commissioners of Northern Lights have advertised for tenders for building a lighthouse on St. Abb's Head, Berwickshire.

ELEPHANT STEEPLECHASE AT RANGOON.

We have been favoured, through the courtesy of an officer at Rangoon—a town in the British province of Pegu, situated on the great eastern branch of the Irrawaddy, known as the Rangoon River—with a sketch of an Elephant Steeplechase, which "came off" at Rangoon on the 25th of May last, and we gladly reproduce the novelty in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The following details of the race are from the same source:—

"The officers of the garrison at Rangoon wound up their 'Monsoon Meeting' with two pony steeplechases and an elephant steeplechase, which were to have come off on the anniversary of the birthday of our most gracious Queen, but the state of the weather caused the postponement to the 25th May."

The artist, a renowned sportsman and son of Mars, has "hit off" the happiest time of the Elephant race—the finish:—

"The ditch is the third leap, though the first in the picture. It was three feet and a half deep by seven broad. 'Grainbags,' who was heavily backed, was the first in, and out again; and not one, that I observed, cleared it. They all went at it like—elephants! and the riders, I do declare, evinced rare powers of 'sticking.' They were in jockey costume, but rode with a staff and flag instead of a whip."

"I subjoin the 'card' of the steeplechase; and I think it only fair to state that, in my opinion, the artist, having heavily backed the 'favourites'—which happen to be those making most play—allowed his pencil to be carried away, a little, by his feelings when he was portraying them."

ELEPHANT STEEPLECHASE (CATCH WEIGHTS).

A Sweepstakes of 1 r., H.M. 68th Steeplechase Course, open to all Elephants, steered by Mahouts, and ridden by Officers, the winning Mahout to receive 5 rs. from the stakes, and the rider the balance, and a "piece of plate" from the staff. The decision of the stewards to be final. The elephants to be mounted opposite the grand stand. Those mounting will draw lots for elephants on the course. The following was the result:—

Captain Vaughan's "Scorl Jumal"	1
Mr. Marshall's "Delhi Bully"	2
Major West's "Tearing Villain"	3
Mr. Harrison's "Shuffling Jinny"	4
Mr. Sanderson's "Ghurree Purwar"	5
Mr. Stuart's "Slashing Tom"	6
Captain Light's "Daisy Clipper"	7
Captain White's "Lall Singh"	8
Mr. Blair's "Pandey"	9
Major Morant's "Blowhard"	10
Captain Ewart's "Grainbags"	11
Lieut. Kay's "Smiler"	12
Lieut. Poord's "Ponderous Polly"	13

Captain E. A. B. TRAVERS, Secret. ry.

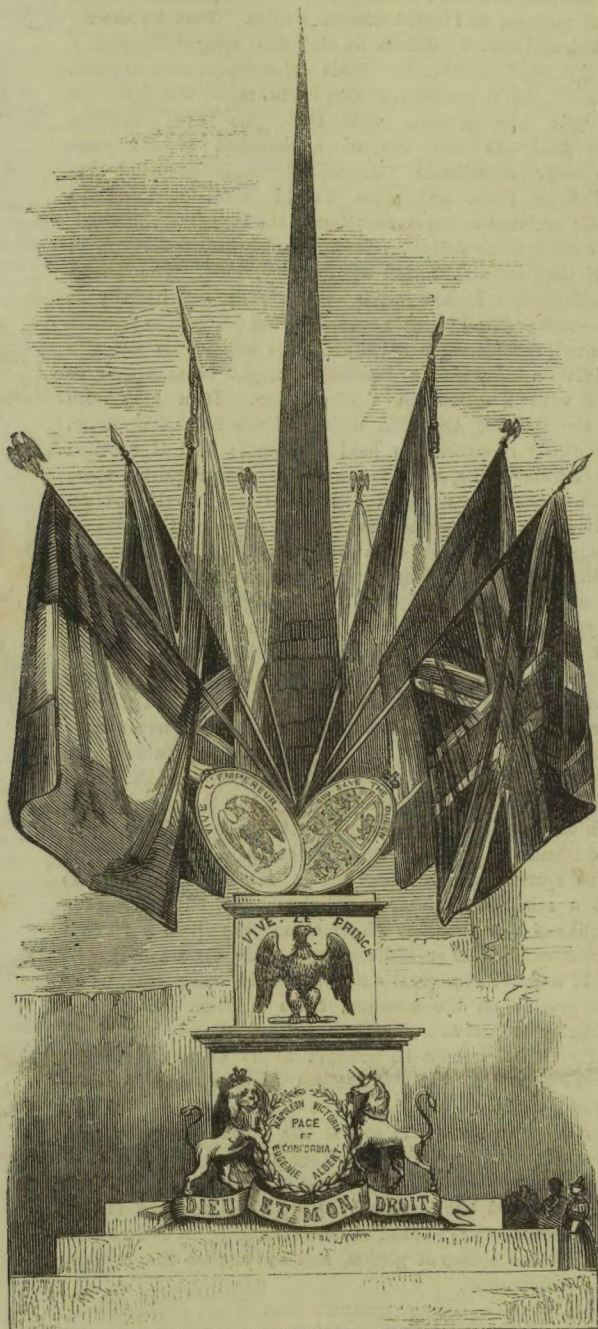


ELEPHANT STEEPLECHASE AT RANGOON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

TROPHY AT DINAN.

THEIR Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress passed through Dinan on the 18th ult., in their tour through Bretagne, after the Cherbourg fêtes; and the English residing there, in number about 300, joined their felicitations with those of the good people of Dinan on the occasion, and presented an address to the Emperor and Empress, which was most graciously received. Besides their address, the English residents raised an international trophy. It was placed in an open piece of ground in the middle of the town, at the entrance to the Château de Dinan, now occupied as the Maison d'Arrêt. The height of the erection was forty-five feet; the lion, unicorn, and eagle four feet each; the shields six feet. The whole pillar was of wood, covered with sand and shingle in imitation of stone; the animals and bird, coloured after nature, being of plaster of Paris. The shields were beautifully painted with the arms of England and France by an eminent amateur artist. At the top of the former is "God Save the Queen!" of the latter, "Vive l'Empereur!" The flags of the two nations on each side. The round shield had the names, "Napoleon, Victoria, Eugénie, Albert" around it, and in the centre the motto, "Pace et Concordia," the whole being surrounded by a wreath made of golden laurel-leaves. In front of the English placed on each side of the structure was a façade of evergreens, surmounted with heather in full bloom, and along the base of the raised terrace a row of the choicest flowers in pots.

Dinan, the ancient Dinnanum, is the chief town of the third arrondissement of the department of the Côtes du Nord, having a Tribunal of the First Instance, and 8000 inhabitants. The town of Dinan is a place of narrow, crooked, and ill-paved streets, old houses overhanging them, the first floors projecting and standing on posts of roughly-squared oak or stone, coeval with Duguesclin, probably. Part of the ancient château remains; but the hall where Anne of Bretagne held her Court is now the town prison. The old fortifications are the most curious "bits" of the place: they have built new houses in the levelled fosse below, which are small, like



TROPHY ERRECTED BY THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS AT DINAN IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

swallows' nests against the antique masonry; the fosse is divided into gardens, and the rampart is now a public walk circling the place. Two of the old round towers are still the town gates; that by which the Emperor entered the Porte de Brest is a double tower, with a very narrow gateway through it; it has often been condemned to destruction, but survives.

Of the beauty of the situation of the town it is impossible to say too much. It stands on the height that forms one side of the deep valley of the Rance, the stream—half canal, half river—sweeping round the elevation. The position is nearly identical with that of Berne, in Switzerland, the Rance holding the place of the Aar. From the terrace round the Cathedral, now a public garden, the wall descends perpendicularly nearly 200 feet, looking down on the river, the old bridge, and the magnificent new viaduct, which brings the road from Rennes across the deep valley into the town, with but a slight departure from its level on the opposite hill. The old bridge is scarcely a dozen feet above the river. The viaduct rises beside and 150 feet above it. The hills around are all but mountains, and thickly wooded. The land is fertile, divided into very small fields, and intersected by the deep narrow lanes which are common both to Brittany and the neighbouring province of Normandy. In this and in some other features, as well as in the mode of cultivation and products, the whole of the district very much resembles Devonshire.

THE GLASS ROOF AT THE ANTWERP BOURSE.

In the destruction by fire of this venerable building, on the 2nd ult., the crash of the ironwork and glass of the matchless cupola was a main feature in the catastrophe: it was heard six miles off. This roof measured fifty-three yards, and in its construction 1,400,000 lb. of iron and 600,000 lb. of glass were used, the whole mass being supported by twelve cast-iron pillars fixed against the walls. The cost of its erection was £18,400. The Bourse stood in the very centre of Antwerp. It was built at the dawn of the Reformation, in 1531, and in it for a considerable time a large portion of the trade of the world was carried on. An exact copy of it has been

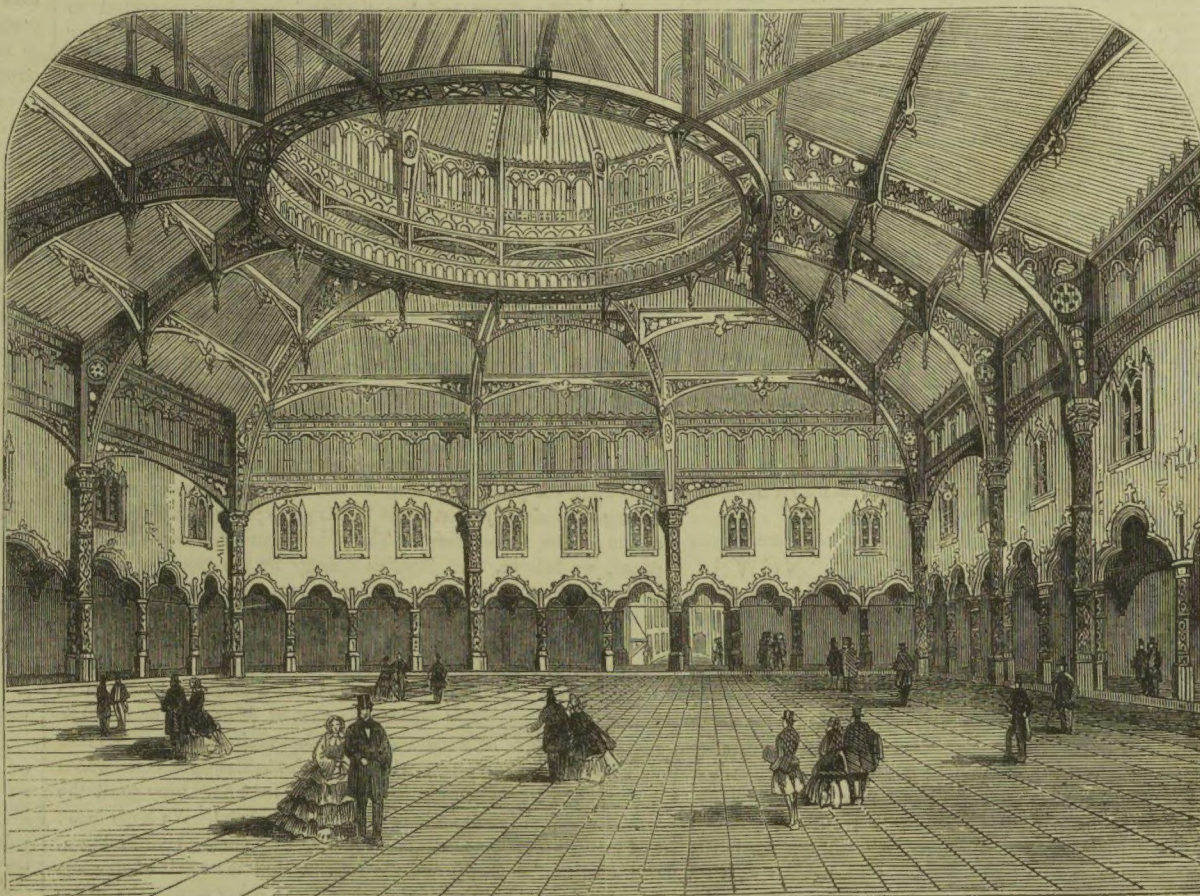


STATUE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY, TO BE PLACED IN THE TOWNHALL OF CALCUTTA.

seen by our generation on Cornhill, erected at the expense of Sir Thomas Gresham, whose grasshopper still flourishes aloft on the modern structure. Gresham was English Envoy at Antwerp in 1550, and, often pacing its venerable quadrangle and admiring the fretted roof and sheltered arcades, resolved to endow London with an exact facsimile. From 1531 to 1853 the court remained uncovered. In the latter year the burghers of Antwerp, in emulation of our Crystal Palace, spread a glass roof over the central space.

STATUE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY, BART.
BY BARON MAROCHETTI.

BARON MAROCHETTI has just completed a very fine statue of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; and it will shortly be placed in the Townhall of Calcutta, as a memorial of the gratitude of the inhabitants and English merchants for the munificence with which that distinguished philanthropist has contributed to the various charities of



GLASS ROOF OF THE LATE ANTWERP BOURSE.

that city, and also as a recognition of his services in the furtherance of education in India. Some discussion has been had in the Indian newspapers as to the propriety of the site selected for this statue, many of them advocating that it should be placed in the open air, at the end of the esplanade, or in some other conspicuous place. But upon the whole we think the committee were justified in adopting a contrary resolution, and placing it within doors. One very strong circumstance in favour of that course is the fact that marble suffers very much in appearance in India from exposure to weather, and from the dust and dirt which are liable to collect upon it—bronze being therefore the more appropriate material for outdoor sculpture in that trying climate. Another and, in our opinion, a no less strong inducement is the position of the figure in the statue itself. We have always considered out-of-door sitting statues an anomaly; the situation is certainly an uncomfortable one, when exposed to the burning rays of a tropical sun or the pitiless pelting of the monsoon. As it is, the effigy of this native prince merchant of Calcutta will worthily occupy a distinguished niche in the chief building appropriated to our commerce in the East,—on the right hand of that able statesman Sir John Malcolm, and facing that of a highly respected English merchant, Sir John Forbes.

Looking at the statue itself—though we candidly confess we could have wished that, being a national work, it had come from the hands of a native instead of a foreign artist—we must admit that it has been very fairly treated by the fortunate Baron, displaying in an eminent degree those qualities unfortunately too rarely met with in modern portrait sculpture—character, dignity, and poetic purpose. Wrapped in a loose robe, bordered with rich fringe, and wearing an Oriental head-dress, the figure sits in an easy attitude in a chair of state, the back of which is carved with Oriental devices. The hands, clasped, rest on the knees; the feet, not crossed, but in simple parallelism, on a footstool; and the head, without betraying stiffness, is sufficiently erect—not stooping painfully forward as is sometimes the case with sitting statues intended to be perched upon absurdly lofty pedestals. The likeness, we believe, we may pronounce to be a most satisfactory one, and the expression is a mixture of Oriental gravity with the benignity and high intellectual purpose so happily displayed in the person of the truly illustrious original. The execution, as in all the Baron's works, is of a high order of finish. We are partly indebted for our engraving to a photograph taken of the statue by Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 26.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27.—Sun rises at 5h. 55m.; sets at 5h. 64m.
TUESDAY, 28.—Hungarian Provisional Government established, 1849.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 51m. a.m.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—Remigius. London University opened, 1823.
SATURDAY, 2.—Arago died, 1853.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1853.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 43	4 0	4 18	4 35	4 55	5 16	5 39
4 43	4 0	4 18	4 35	4 55	5 16	5 39

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL to ENGLAND.—The FAREWELL CONCERT of this popular artist will take place on TUESDAY next, the 28th SEPTEMBER (the day before her sailing for America), when will be given a grand miscellaneous Concert, comprising the principal features of her repertoire. The Concert will also be supported by Signor Ghigliani, and other artists from her Majesty's Theatre. Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8. Admission by Season Tickets; or by Day Tickets, if purchased on or before the 27th instant, Half-a-Crown; by payment on the day of performance, Five Shillings; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Plans of Seats now ready at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where, as well as at the usual agents', tickets may be had. Cheques and Post-office Orders to be payable to Mr. William Henry Dawson. Information of excursion trains from various parts of the country may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL next TUESDAY.—Additional blocks of Reserved Seats have this day been issued. Early application for these is recommended.
Crystal Palace, Sept. 23.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT of the Season, for the BENEFIT of Mr. MANNS, Musical Director at the Crystal Palace, SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 2nd. The following artists, amongst others, will appear:—Miss Louisa Vinning, Madame Poma, Miss Stabach, Miss Mahlah Homer, and Miss Laura Baxter; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santley, Mr. Winn, and Herr de Fontanier. Solo Instrumentalists, M. Melique, M. Behnny, and M. Svendsen. The Orpheus Glee Union and an efficient Chorus from the Royal Italian Opera, under the direction of Mr. Smythson. Conductor—Mr. Augustus Manns. Doors open at 10. Concert at 8.30. Admission One Shilling, or by Season Ticket. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra, which should be at once applied for at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall, where plans of seats may be seen.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd.—Monday, Open at Nine. Display of Great Fountains and Entire System of Waterworks at Four, admission 1s. Tuesday, 28th, Open at Ten, Mlle. Piccolomini's Farewell. Admission Five Shillings; reserved seats Half-a-Crown extra. Wednesday and Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission One Shilling. Friday, Open at Twelve, Promenade Day. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Saturday, October 2nd, Open at Ten, Grand Concert of Mr. Manns. Admission One Shilling; reserved seats Half-a-Crown extra. On Sunday the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders from 1.30 till sunset, on presenting their Admission Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The GREAT PICTURE by JAMES WARD, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated PAUL POTTER BULL, and which excited great interest in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now ON VIEW in the New Gallery. Above 230 important ancient and modern Pictures have lately been added to the Collection now formed in the New Gallery within the Building.
The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now Open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.
Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

THE SCHOOL OF ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, and in the following Metropolitan Districts, will REOPEN for the Session of Five Months on FRIDAY, the 1st OCTOBER:—

1. Spitalfields, Crispin-street.
2. Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square.
3. St. Thomas-Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
4. Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road.
5. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre.
6. Lambeth, St. Mary's, Princes-road.
7. Hampstead, Dispensary Building.
8. St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street-road.

At South Kensington; 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square; Spitalfields, Finsbury, and Charterhouse, there are Female Classes. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply at the respective Schools.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Field Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount COMBERMERE, G.C.B., G.C.H.
For GENERAL EDUCATION AND MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.
For Prospectuses, &c., apply to Captain BARROW, at the College.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans, in sums of £100 and upwards, for Three or Five Years. Interest at 4 per cent, payable half-yearly.—Applications to be addressed to Messrs. FRANKLAND and CHAPMAN (the Company's Solicitors), at Boston; or to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, in London.

HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Offices, 19, Melton-street, Euston-square, London, N.W.
September 13, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1853.

THE utmost cordiality seems at present to prevail between Great Britain and the United States of America. The successful laying down of the Atlantic cable—though unhappily the sensitive nerve has been temporarily paralysed—has called forth all the kindly feelings of Americans towards the old country; and, when our excellent Ambassador at Washington makes a speech full of fraternal regard and affectionate respect, it is precisely those passages which express most warmly the friendship between the two countries, and the motives which should strengthen it, that call forth the loudest applauses of an American auditory. All this is pleasant to record. The best men of both countries watch this newly-excited, but long-latent, amity with a satisfaction far greater than they derive from any other event of our time, and see in it the happy augury of many future blessings both for Europe and America.

Yet our Transatlantic cousins must not feel aggrieved or astonished if, notwithstanding these comforting relations between their people and ours, we on this side of the ocean should look with a somewhat severe scrutiny, if not with jealousy, upon the action taken in America with reference to the recent slave case at Charleston. In obedience to the public sentiment of America, so peculiarly tenacious of the "honour of the flag," the English Ministry, backed by the whole force of popular opinion, consented to renounce and forego the right of visit and search of vessels bearing the stars and stripes of the Union. The suppression of the slave trade was presumed to be as dear to the American as to the British and every other Christian nation; and the English Government, reliant both upon the will and the power of the Cabinet of Washington to prevent and punish the wrongful assumption or the abuse of the American flag, gracefully yielded the point to the susceptibilities of the American people. It thus left the suppression of the slave trade in the Gulf of Mexico entirely to the war-cruisers of the United States. Virtually this was the result, for, after the renunciation by Great Britain of the right of visit, every slaver in those latitudes, as a matter of course, sailed under the American flag, and set the naval power of England at defiance.

All Americans (and if there be any exceptions they are but few and unimportant) profess more or less abhorrence of the slave trade. By American law it is felony and piracy to steal men from Africa and sell them into slavery. But slavery itself is a domestic institution—so dear to the Southern States, and in their imagination associated so strongly with their comfort and prosperity, if not with their existence, that the slave trade is not nearly so horrible to their minds as we might suppose it to be, if we judged of it only by their laws. Even in the Northern States, where a violent anti-slavery agitation has long been organised, the negro is not considered so thoroughly a man and a brother as in Europe; and even sturdy Abolitionists who talk of dissolving the Union will refuse to ride in an omnibus, sit in a theatre, or go to church with a coloured man. Upon the whole question both of slavery and the slave trade, notwithstanding the agitation kept up in the New England States, the Americans as a nation are almost as sensitive as they are about the honour of their flag, and will scarcely brook the advice or the remarks of a traveller, much less the remonstrance or interference of an alien Government. But the new case, just arisen, is one of which they must not expect England to be utterly unobservant. The character and good faith of their Government, and the real, not the imaginary, honour of their flag, are at stake in the result, and all that they do or refuse will be closely watched and sharply criticised.

The facts of the case are few and simple, and were briefly stated in our last publication. As far as they go, they show the good faith of the Central Government, and its disposition to make the police of the Gulf of Mexico as effective as it was before the right of search was abandoned. An American war-cruiser, the *Dolphin*, chased a suspicious-looking craft which had been dodging about the Gulf for some days. Ultimately, to prevent capture, the Captain hoisted the American flag. The ruse would have succeeded if the *Dolphin* had been a British vessel. The craft purported to be the *Echo*, of Baltimore, but the name was assumed. It had a crew of twenty men, and a cargo of 327 slaves. During the voyage of forty days from the coast of Africa one hundred and forty-three slaves had died; and those found alive were in a horrible state from filth, fever, and confinement. The crew were immediately put in irons, and the ship brought into what we must suppose was the nearest port—that of Charleston; for it is difficult to imagine why Charleston—the very metropolis and capital of slavery, and where even a free coloured English sailor must not leave his ship under the penalty of incarceration in a felon's prison—should be selected as the place to deposit, even temporarily, these miserable and unoffending men. It would have been far more satisfactory to all who wish to believe in the truthfulness and earnestness of the American authorities in this matter if the slaver and her "cargo" had been conveyed to Boston or Portland, or even to New York—in fact, to any city or port in the Northern and Free States—instead of Charleston. But perhaps, as we have already hinted, the Captain of the *Dolphin* had no alternative but to go to the nearest port; and, if that happened to be Charleston, we may regret the fact without blaming the functionary.

As soon as the case was reported at Washington the Central Government took it into consideration. It is stated that measures have been taken to restore the slaves to their own country at the expense of the American Government. We hope the statement will turn out to be accurate. Nothing less than this can be done without forfeiture of honour on the part of a great nation. This duty is due to the unhappy negroes, to the American people, to the British Government, and to the public opinion of the civilised world. But if at the last moment the American Executive be deterred by the clamour of the Southern States, or by political or electioneering considerations of any kind, from doing this act of justice, it will inflict a far greater injury upon the United States than upon the poor black men whom it refuses to succour. The attempt has already been made to warp the judgment and stay the action of the Government. The *Charleston Mercury*—the same paper, we believe, that justifies slavery by the Book of Revelations, and that holds it irreligious to emancipate "bondmen"—pretends to "shudder at the thought of the reshipment of these negroes to the coast of Africa, with all the attendant horrors of the middle passage, to say nothing of the enormous expense necessary to carry out so horrible a scheme"! To us in Europe such hypocrisy transcends that of *Mawworm* or *Tartuffe*, and excites a kind of admiration for its enormity and its grossness. "Can we," it adds, "as a Christian people, inflict upon those whose sufferings in the passage hither have no doubt been very great the wrong which we have so long striven to abolish? We hope not! Let us take care of them, clothe them, feed them, civilise them, and christianise them, and show them that the spirit of our age is to be charitable to our fellow-men." In other words, the writer would keep them in Charleston, and make slaves of them, in the desecrated names of Charity and Christianity.

It is the duty of the American Government to send these men home, whatever may be the expense, and to take care also that they shall not suffer "the horrors of the middle passage," or any

horrors that would not be inflicted upon a free white emigrant returning to his native country. The cost may be large; but great nations must look to their character, irrespective of cost, and we shall rejoice on every account if it be true that the *Niagara*, as reported, has been ordered to Charleston, to convey these negroes back to Africa.

This Journal was the first, we believe, to announce that a grand celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns had been organised in the United States, and that the city chosen for the display was Cincinnati, on the Ohio. The fact was stated in one of the "Transatlantic Sketches" of our well-known Correspondent, at that time on a tour through America. We learn that since that period the idea has received a further development, and that measures are in active preparation for rendering this gathering, in January next, one of the grandest, as it will be one of the most gratifying, public ceremonials of our time. There is scarcely a city of any importance in the United States and Canada that has not its "Burns Club," partly supported by Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen in the third and fourth generation, or by men of Scottish patronymics; and partly by native-born Americans and emigrants who have no other connection with Scotland than love of its poetry, and who consent to take Robert Burns as the personification of their idea of manly independence, honesty of purpose, and fervid poetical genius. That he should have written and caused millions to sing the song "A man's a man for a' that;" that he, the noble ploughman and inspired bard, should have proclaimed that the rank was but the stamp upon the guinea, and that the man himself was the gold;—is but one of a thousand of his passports to their affectionate admiration. It is proposed that each of these clubs and cities should send delegates to Cincinnati; and that at the Burnet House, the largest public building in the place, these delegates should meet in public festival, in honour of the poet, on the 25th of January, 1859. The British isles—England and Ireland quite as zealously and heartily as Scotland—will wish all possible success to the celebration; and it would be well if some organisation could be effected on our side of the Atlantic by which a deputation might be sent over to fraternise with America on the occasion. If a lord were wanted, the Duke of Argyll, in default of the Earl of Eglinton, might worthily represent the land of Burns; and if Scottish men of letters—poets, or prose-writers—were required, there are some amongst us whom the Americans would be delighted to see on their own account, and to honour all the more for coming amongst them on such an errand. We throw out this hint to the people of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of the west of Scotland more particularly, that they may consider it whilst there is yet time, and cause themselves to be adequately represented at the apotheosis of their national bard,—of the man who has done more to make Scotchmen love Scotland than any man who ever lived, and whose very name is suggestive of the country to millions of people who have never seen and never hope to see it, but who love it for having produced among its sturdy sons of toil so noble a specimen of the true man as well as of the true poet. At the same time we think that Scotland itself should not be behind in some similar celebration. If the popular Lord Lieutenant of Ireland cannot be spared from his post for a few days to take the chair at a celebration either in Edinburgh or Glasgow, or on those banks of Ayr or Doon whose names the poet has made as immortal as Meander or Helicon, some other chairman may be found. If a lord and a great author, both in one person, be required to preside on the occasion, there is Lord Macaulay—a Scotchman by descent as well as by name, and a poet as well as a peer—who might perhaps be induced to do as much for the memory of Burns as Lord Brougham has just done for the memory of Newton. The occasion is too noble a one to be lost without discredit to Scotland; and, if the "Land of Cakes" will take the lead, other parts of the kingdom will follow. The people of these isles owe it to the world to prove on an occasion so memorable that they are not so wholly immersed in the struggles of politics or the moil of money-making as to be unable to appreciate the claims of genius, and to honour the memory of the illustrious dead.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family continue to enjoy the relaxation of their Highland home. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales make daily excursions into the forests and on the mountains of Balmoral in search of deer and grouse; and her Majesty, with the younger branches of the Royal family, takes frequent walking and driving exercise in the neighbourhood. The Earl of Derby has given place, as the Minister in attendance on the Queen, to the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, who arrived at Balmoral on Saturday last.

On Thursday se'night the Queen and the Prince of Wales, attended by the Earl of Derby, drove to Mar Lodge, the residence of the Earl and Countess of Fife. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Lord and Lady James Murray, Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley, and Dr. Robertson.

Yesterday se'night the Queen drove out with the Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lady Churchill. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out shooting, attended by Lord James Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, and Major Teesdale. Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld, had the honour of receiving invitations to dinner.

On Saturday last the Queen again drove to Invercauld, attended by Lady Churchill and Miss Stopford. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out deer-stalking.

On Sunday last the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church at Crathie. The Rev. J. Fowler officiated.

On Monday last the Queen gave a ball in the new ball-room. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lord and Lady James Murray, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Miss Stuart Wortley, was present.

The Marquis of Huntly and Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce have arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Hon. Frederick Bruce arrived on Monday with despatches from China.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France, who visited last week, in company with a celebrated French artist, the Isle of Purbeck, has since gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, at their seat in Norfolk.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have arrived in Paris from a tour in Spain. His Excellency and the Countess are expected in town in about ten days.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Valletort, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgumbe, with Lady Katherine Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, is to be solemnised next month.—The marriage of Lord Walter Scott, third son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss Hartopp, daughter of Sir Wm. and Lady Hartopp, is to be solemnised at Four Oaks, the family seat in Warwickshire.—The Lady Isabella Fitz-Maurice, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Orkney, is about to bestow her hand upon the eldest son of Mr. Schuster.

THE COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

THE CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE.

It is to the formation of Battersea Park that we owe this bridge, one of the handsomest of the bridges that span the "silent highway" of the British metropolis, and which affords ready access to the park to the inhabitants of the crowded suburb on the opposite side on the Thames. Through the strenuous exertions of Major Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln, of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and of Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P. for Westminster, this bridge is toll-free for foot-passengers on Sundays, on Easter and Whit Mondays, and on Christmas-days.

The inauguration of this bridge took place on Friday, the 26th of March last, when her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and conducted by Mr. Thomas Page (the architect and engineer of the bridge) and Mr. Rumble (the resident engineer), passed across in the park amid the enthusiastic greetings of the workmen, some two hundred in number, whose loyalty was rewarded on the same evening by a plentiful distribution of good old English cheer, provided at the cost of Mr. Page. On the following Monday the bridge, without ceremony of any kind, was thrown open for public traffic.

Looked at from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, or, better still, from a distant boat on the middle of the river, the new bridge appears like a fairy structure, with its beautiful towers, gilded and painted to resemble light-coloured bronze, and crowned with large globular lamps, diffusing sunny light all around. And the effect is heightened by the highly-picturesque lodges at each end of the bridge, with basements sixteen feet square, upon which rise superstructures octangular in plan, the roofs of which are covered with Portland cement, and their angles and summits adorned with graceful terminations in terra-cotta.

The piers of the bridge are each 88 feet in length by 19 in width, with curved cutwaters, and forming an area of 1425 square feet in each. Over this area bearing-piles of English elm were driven, at distances of 3 feet 6 inches apart, to an average depth below water of 32 feet. Round this area of bearing-piles, cast-iron piles, 12 inches in diameter and 27 feet in length, were driven into the ground, and between these piles were forced cast-iron plates, so that the whole area of the piers was inclosed with an iron casing 20 feet in depth below low-water line. The iron piles and plates and timber piles were secured together by iron tiebars, the ground of the river-bed dredged, and concrete filled in to a level of two feet above low water. On this concrete and piling were laid foundation-slabs of Yorkshire stone for the base of the cast-iron towers; and above the low-water line vertical ribs were fixed on the cast-iron piles, and iron plates were carried up between them, the whole terminating by a large curb moulding seven feet above the level of Trinity high-water mark. Thus, the surface of the iron casing in each pier came to be 164 feet in length, by a depth of 43 feet for the plates and 43 for the piles. That part of this surface which was above the stone floor was laid with brickwork so as to form a large water-tight caisson, or chamber, in which the ironwork of the towers was then constructed. Finally, the iron below the low-water line was coated with a protecting surface, and the parts above that line were painted.

The roadway of the bridge is formed by two wrought-iron longitudinal girders, six feet in depth, which extend the whole length of the bridge, and are suspended by the rods from the chains. Between these girders, whose aggregate length is 1412 feet, are fixed the transverse girders, also of wrought iron, eighty-seven in number; and between these transverse girders are secured the wrought-iron bearers for the roadway-plates—eight hundred and ten in number. Upon the plates themselves—also of wrought iron—is laid asphalt concrete for the pavement. The bridge, therefore, is strictly an iron bridge, and, as such, one of great firmness and strength.

The Number of this Journal for April 10 of the present year contains another engraving of this bridge, with a detailed account of Battersea Park and the new bridge, to which we beg to refer those who may be desirous of knowing something of the origin and progress of the bridge.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

We are indebted chiefly to the *Times* for the following details respecting the size, design, and manner of construction of this bridge, the works of which are proceeding steadily and satisfactorily, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Page, the eminent engineer.

The new bridge occupies all the site of the old one, and as much more ground in addition. In order to avoid the expense of a temporary bridge during the erection of the new one, it was determined by Mr. Page to build half the new structure at a time—that is, half its width. The piers for the western half are complete; but all those for the eastern half cannot be commenced till the old bridge, which occupies the ground, is quite removed. Wherever the eastern halves of the piers pass under the archway of the present bridge they are being continued. Only four, however, can thus be proceeded with—the old piers being in the way of the remaining three. But by even thus carrying the four piers through at the present time Mr. Page is effecting a considerable saving of time and money, as the new piers not only strengthen the old structure, but will eventually serve as centres from which to take it down.

That the new bridge will be an immense gain to the metropolis, both in appearance and in convenience, our readers can judge for themselves from our Illustration, and from the following principal dimensions of the work and brief description of its form:—The old bridge is just 1160 feet in length, and only 44 feet in width. The width of its roadway is 26 feet: the footpaths are 8 feet each. Its height from foundation to centre arch is 57 feet; the depth of its foundation below low-water mark only 6 feet; the rise of the whole structure being 10 feet 6 inches above the new bridge. The cost of this edifice amounted to £389,500, or at the rate of £7 16s. per square foot of surface. Its waterway in area is only 16,000 feet, while the pressure on its foundations amounts to no less than six tons per foot, the whole weighing upwards of 90,000 tons. The new bridge, in almost every particular, is the very reverse of all this. Its total length from extreme of abutment to abutment is 1160 feet, its width 85 feet, giving 15 feet for each path, and no less than 50 feet for the roadway. The greatest height of the centre arch will be 20 feet above high-water mark. The depth of the foundation is no less than 30 feet below low-water mark, or more than 20 feet into the London clay. The rise on the whole bridge is to be only 5 feet 3½ inches—apparently half the rise of the old bridge, though in reality much less, since it joins the roadway at a much lower level. In the new bridge there are to be seven arches. In the old one there are thirteen, so that the waterway of the former will give a greater area by 2600 feet than the latter. The centre arch will have a span of 120 feet, the two next on each side 115 feet, the two next 104 feet 6 inches, and the two shore arches at Surrey and Middlesex 94 feet 9 inches each. The cost of the new bridge will, it is thought, be under £250,000.

Mr. Page had the benefit of Sir Charles Barry's advice in some of the ornamental details, in order that the design might be as much in keeping as possible with the style of the Houses of Parliament. The new bridge, therefore, will harmonise perfectly with the noble Palace of Westminster, to which it will form one of the most important public avenues. The bridge being composed of iron arches, on piers of masonry, will be extremely light in appearance, though, in truth, one of the strongest across the Thames. The piers are magnificent-looking pieces of workmanship, massive and durable as the columns of Stonehenge. Each pier will be surmounted with columnar alcoves of light ironwork, of the most graceful proportions. The spandrels of every arch will be profusely enriched with ornamental castings, and the cornice, parapet, and side-rail are each in keeping with the other and with the general rich and light effect of the whole. The shape of the arches is something quite new in the history of bridge-building—a curve, parallel with an ellipse, which will impart to the whole a graceful sweeping outline, simple and elegant in the last degree, and which will make it beyond all doubt

one of the most striking and beautiful bridges of its size and kind in Europe.

But, light and beautiful as this bridge will be, its appearance has been regarded as a very secondary point when compared with its durability; and probably there is no bridge across the Thames, not even excepting those of London or Waterloo, which will be superior to it in strength. The foundations especially, as having to contend not only against the scour of the river, but the shifting and treacherous nature of the subsoil of Westminster, are of immense strength, and so novel in their construction as to merit fresh notice here. They are made to combine all the advantages of foundations on bearing-piles, made by means of cofferdams, without the immense expense and obstruction to the waterway which the use of the latter involves, and which at this part of the river would have rendered their employment quite impracticable. The bearing-piles, which are of elm, and 14 inches square, are driven home, at intervals of one foot nine inches from centre to centre, to an average depth of 20 feet into the London clay. Round these bearing-piles a casing of cast-iron piles and plates is driven to a great depth, and the whole mass bolted together in all directions by a crossing series of wrought-iron tie-rods. This peculiar iron casing, which thus answers all the purpose of a permanent cofferdam, is composed of forty-four cast-iron circular guide-piles, 25 feet in length, each of which is 15 inches in diameter and one inch thick. These are driven in at intervals of five feet six inches, and are afterwards completely filled in with sheeting-piles, so that the whole foundation is bound in and faced with a casing of wrought and cast iron. The space thus inclosed is then dredged down between the bearing-piles we have mentioned to the hard gravel bed, and filled in with concrete, so as to form a solid mass. The cast-iron sheeting-piles between the circular guide-piles cease at six feet below low-water line, and the piers are there faced with slabs of granite of enormous size and 20 inches thick.

All the exterior of the new piers above low-water mark is solid granite, and each is so continued up to the height whence the arches will spring—two feet above high-water mark. These piers are to be surmounted with octagonal pillars, which are now in course of preparation. They will consist of immense blocks of grey granite with moulded capitals and bases, all to be cut from the solid block. The blocks of which these pillars are being formed weigh from fifteen to twenty tons each, and are cut from the Cheesewring quarries in Cornwall. The new piers are 19 feet 6 inches above low-water level, and not the slightest shrinkage or settlement of any part of the whole mass has taken place since the commencement, upwards of two years ago.

Owing to the peculiarly flat curve of the arches and their consequently thin crowns, where the weight will be the greatest, it has been necessary to construct the ribs in such a manner of wrought and cast iron as to give the requisite stiffness to the central parts, while obviating the danger of constant percussion from heavy loads. The ribs of the arches have therefore been made with wrought-iron central portions, which are constructed to answer the purpose of both rib and girder. These wrought-iron portions vary in span from the centre arch, where they are 52½ feet long by 28 inches deep, to the land arches, where they are 42 feet 3 inches by 22 inches deep. These centre spans will be made of rolled iron, 1½ inch thick, and will be considerably stronger than any strain they will ever be required to encounter under any circumstances of London traffic. The full load-strain of each arch is three tons the square inch; but the wrought-iron portions are tested with a compressive strain of more than twelve tons to the square inch, or nearly 2000 tons to the square foot. There will be thirteen of these ribs in each arch, each rib being 5 feet 2 inches apart. Each rib and spandril will contain 22 tons of cast iron and about 5 tons of wrought iron, the bed-plates for each being 4 tons of cast iron, making some 34 tons in all. The iron contracts have been given to Messrs. Cochrane and Co., of Woodside. The total amount required for the whole superstructure of the new bridge is 2557 tons of cast iron, 1257 tons of wrought iron, or 3814 tons in all. In addition to this amount there will be 280 tons of ornamental castings for the parapet, outside rib, and cornice.

At present the workmen are busily engaged in carrying through, under the centre arch of the old bridge, the eastern half of the piers for the new. These piers, being nearly 100 feet long by 17 feet wide, of solid masonry of course, by consolidating the ground, prevent further sinking of the old piers. It is expected that in November the first ribs of the arches will be adjusted in their places.

"SHEEP," AND "CROSSING THE STREAM."

We are happy in having an opportunity of applying the resources of colour printing to two admirable pictures of English rural life, from the pencil of a truly English landscapist. Few men are more at home in all the pictorial features of farm and cottage life, in pasture, and corn-field, with sheep and cattle, and their rustic guardians, than Mr. Duncan; few have felt the poetry of the situation in its calm expansive truth, in all the varieties of time and season, as he has done; and fewer still have realised their impressions with such unpretending accuracy, in such genuine healthy hues, as he always produces. As a water-colourist Mr. Duncan deservedly holds a high place in the estimation of all good judges and true lovers of the art; for, in full command of all the legitimate resources of this charming vehicle, he never consents to resort to any of that numerous class of tricks and expedients by which some of the more aspiring of his younger compeers occasionally seek to produce their "effects." All that he does is pure limning—genuine drawing, heightened with water colour; and the result is always true and happy in feeling, presenting, in the midst of other merits, that high attribute of artistic excellence known as "keeping."

The works before us are admirable examples of this desirable combination of qualities. In the "Sheep" piece we have a rich expanse of pasture land, whose fresh and soft verdure is thickly peopled with a family of the woolly tribe. Of these some are lying about, or idly grazing in front; whilst others in the background, under the shade of a clump of trees, are drinking from troughs. To the right is the little picturesque homestead; and in the distance, fading into tints of blue and grey, a wide, undulating, champaign country.

In "Crossing the Stream" the scene is happily varied: the spot selected is a shady retreat near a brook, which is spanned by a rude wooden bridge. The cattle driven home from pasture by a young rustic are successfully introduced, and serve skilfully to break the picture into two parts, without, however, destroying its unity. Long sedgy grass skirts the placid stream: birds skim over its surface in search of their insect prey; and a warm, golden sky lights up the scene, happily qualified, however, by the blue shade which hangs over the little village in the mid distance which is known through all the country round by its quaint old square church-tower.

ERRATA.—In some of the early impressions of the coloured engravings issued with this week's Number there is a mistake in the Christian name of the designer of the new bridges at Westminster and Chelsea: Mr. THOMAS (not P. N.) PAGE designed these bridges. At page 291 of the Supplement there is also an error in a few copies, the foot-lines to the "Brigate" and the "Boar-lane" engravings having by some mischance been transposed. In the view of Brigate there are lines of festoons crossing the street, looped up midway with Prince of Wales's feathers, and an arch closes the perspective.

INAUGURATION OF THE VERNON PARK AT STOCKPORT.—On Monday this borough was the scene of great rejoicings, in consequence of the inauguration of the Vernon Park, which consists of eighteen acres of undulating grounds, skirted on the south-east and east sides by the River Mersey. It was given to the town by Lord Vernon in 1842, for the formation of a park for the public. The corporate authorities and the invited guests, on entering the park, walked round it. The Mayor, &c., arrived upon the platform about four o'clock. The Stockport Choral Society then sang the Old Hundredth Psalm in a very effective manner—the vast multitude assembled in the park (from about ten to fifteen thousand) joining them. This being accomplished, the Mayor stood forward and delivered an address, and at the conclusion of it pronounced the park opened, amid great cheering. A signal-flag was then hoisted, and the two Russian guns on the mount in the park fired a Royal salute. The Choral Society now sang the Hallelujah Chorus; after which the united bands played "God Save the Queen." The formalities in the park were thus concluded, there being cheers for the Queen, Lord Vernon, the Mayor of Stockport, &c.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A LARGE and important discovery immediately connected with one of the greatest men England has ever produced has just been most unexpectedly made. People had been taught to think that the late Mr. Croker, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. Dilke, had exhausted the remaining materials requisite for the due understanding of Pope and his works. But this is not the case. This week has recovered a large bundle of MSS. in Pope's own handwriting, preserved by the pious care of the two Richardsons, father and son. That Pope was a laborious corrector of his writings, that he arrived at excellence only by repeated alterations with the pen, we knew before from the MS. of the "Iliad," most fortunately preserved in the British Museum; but to what extent he carried his alterations and corrections no one who has not seen the newly-recovered MSS., to which we call attention, could have the faintest conception of. What the MSS. are worth the reader will readily imagine when he learns that this precious bundle (casket shall we call it?) contains the "Essay on Criticism," "Windsor Forest," "The Rape of the Lock," the "Essay on Man," the "Moral Epistles," the "Epistle to Arbuthnot," the "Epistle to Fortescue," and suppressed editions of the "Dunciad," with notes upon them that might supply matter to *Notes and Queries* for the next six months. Part of the "Epistle to Fortescue" is written roughly on the reverse of pieces of paper transmitting nauseous "draughts" for Mr. Pope to take night and morning. The lucky and liberal owner of this accession to English literature has consented to place these MSS. in Mr. Cunningham's hands, and the results of this timely discovery will consequently be incorporated in Mr. Murray's long-promised and now forthcoming edition of Pope.

Mr. Layard is in Italy on the look out for early Italian art:—

When energetic objects men pursue,
'Tis hard to say what things they cannot do.

And Mr. Layard, we know, is energetic enough.

A true poet, Professor Aytoun, has rendered a further acceptable service to literature in the collection he has given us, in two handsome pocket volumes, of the Ballads of Scotland. In many instances Mr. Aytoun has manufactured a text of his own, founded on a variety of copies, each professing to be equally accurate. This difficult task he has completed with great good sense, and with a poetic ear.

Here is a letter correcting a slip of the pen in our last week's column. It was the late Mr. Lockwood, and not Mr. Miles, who fulfilled the very responsible duty of judging how many copies the great house of Simpkin and Marshall should take, at subscription price, of every new book. Lockwood's decision generally regulated the trade:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In the notice of the bookselling firm of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., in your "Town Talk" of last week, are contained some misstatements which, in justice to the memory of a recently-deceased and universally beloved and esteemed member of the firm—the late Mr. Mark Lockwood—I trust you will allow me to correct.

You will perceive by the short notice of the deceased in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of January last, which was reprinted in the *Bookseller* (a copy of which I send you herewith), and which is, in its main particulars, correct, that it was Mr. Lockwood who conducted for so many years the "subscribing" department of the business, and whose opinion of a new book, expressed in the number he "subscribed" for, was so highly valued by his brethren of the trade at large. The department undertaken by the late respected Mr. Miles was the all-important one of finance; but the practical working and general direction of the business was confided to Mr. Lockwood. With what energy and success he fulfilled his part Mr. Urban's article alluded to above will give some idea.

I inclose my card for your information, but not for publication, and be to subscribe myself,

Sir, yours most respectfully,

ONE OF "THE TRADE."

P.S. I would draw attention to two other errors in your notice. Instead of Mr. Marshall, as might be inferred, not being in existence, I beg to inform you that gentleman, quitting his retreat at Muswell-hill, occasionally gladdens the eyes of his friends in "the Row" by a sight of himself, more hale and hearty than when, five or six years ago, he might be seen daily at his post in the dingy back counting-house of the now-departed old pile. He still takes an active part in the affairs of the Stationers' Company, of which he is one of the oldest and most respected members. It is the custom to honour "Simpkin," in subscribing books, with the second call, and not the third, as stated in your columns, "Longman" having the precedence, as the older house.

Two noble Lords—Lords Brougham and Braybrooke—have been delivering lectures this week to the English. But on what different subjects! Lord Brougham took Newton and his prism—Lord Braybrooke two hundred and ten finger-rings found in Essex, and owned by God knows who. Lord Brougham rose to the height of his great subject, and Lord Braybrooke did good service to the right understanding of English antiquities by his very curious rings and his appropriate comments upon them.

Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby is off for a tour of five months through Continental libraries in quest of further block books and further book rarities. We hope that on his return he will find time to give us not only the result of his labours, but those notes of his relating to English poetry, the value of which is so well known to the students of Warton, Ritson, Collier, and Dyce.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was on Tuesday last presented to David Roberts, Esq., R.A., a native of Edinburgh, and in every way an Edinburgh worthy.

THEATRES, &c.

STRAND.—Mr. Charles Selby produces dramas with remarkable celerity. Only the other day his "Last of the Pigtales" commanded the suffrages of the house, and now we have to record the success of a new piece, produced on Monday, entitled "The Bonnie Fishwife." The design of the drama is evidently to provide a leading part for Miss M. Oliver, who, as a Highland lassie, shows a skill in the modern Doric dialect not a little remarkable. She likewise sings "Caller Herring" in a manner to command and deserve an encore. Her affected naïveté is admirably pronounced. The young lady whom she represents is a *Miss Thistle-down*, who, to remove the prejudices of a runaway lover, follows him to the Highlands, and disguises herself as a seller of herrings, and so contrives to fascinate him. Mr. Selby, as the father of the scapegrace, makes up, too, as her Highland father; and with his false Gaelic and his Highland fling produces exceeding merriment. In this he is assisted by Mr. J. Clarke, who, as the servant, personates in the masquerade the ugly mother of "the bonnie maiden, and not a little exaggerates the sport. Another new piece, entitled "Nothing to Nurse," led off the amusements of the evening. It is a mere trifle. Mr. Swanborough represents a *Mr. Muddle*, whose blunders in life have reduced him to the necessity of deceiving his uncle into a belief that he is married, and has a child, in order to procure a remittance. A visit from the uncle throws him into confusion; and a baby is got up for the occasion, in the shape of an old black doll, which horrifies all parties concerned. The merits of the piece are scarcely sufficient to secure a patient hearing; but it has the grace of "brevity," which is sometimes "the soul of wit," and in this instance may be admitted as its substitute.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The "Patchwork" of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul still continues attractive; and we may mention that the old man's song, which is characteristically sung by Mr. Paul, in the name of *Roger Whitlock*, and in praise of "the good old days," appears to be very popular. Mrs. Paul's *Molly Doolan* is also evidently and deservedly a favourite. This lady proposes to take her benefit on Thursday, when we trust that her merits will receive the public appreciation in a substantial form.



EMBLEMATIC GROUP OF FIGURES, BY MR. JOHN THOMAS, OVER THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE OF THE LEEDS TOWNHALL. — SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 292.



HARVEST HOME.—DRAWN BY GODWIN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 293.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HONOUR to science, of our own day, and of other days, has been the occupation of some of our most distinguished men this week. Lord Brougham has inaugurated the statue of Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham, and Professor Owen has delivered the opening address to the British Association which meets at Leeds. And to the science of Donati all our population has been paying unconscious homage, his comet, with its fifteen millions of miles of tail, having been the grand attraction on every fine evening. Mr. Hind undertakes, on the part of our luminous visitor (if it be not rather a mockery to call that a visitor which keeps at the respectful distance of fifty millions of miles), that it shall grow brighter and brighter until the middle of October, when it will turn its head on the tour likely to occupy it for a couple of hundred years, at whose expiration, perhaps, our descendants may turn back to the books of 1853 to see what their bigoted and ignorant masters, who ate food, had no wings, spoke different languages, permitted crime to exist, made a fuss about one wire across the ocean, could not guide balloons, printed with leaden types instead of by electricity from the author's ips, believed in witches, and that the moon could not be reached, and were otherwise worthy of the dark age in which they lived, thought about the comet, the real use and nature of which, of course, they did not in the least suspect.

The Premier also has had his public demonstration, having concluded the Doncaster week by putting up his racehorses to auction. But putting up an article and selling it are two distinct processes, not necessarily connected, and, though the numerous and splendid animals belonging to Lord Derby have been offered to the public, the offer has not been accepted, except in the case of some dozen or fourteen of no great note. The English of this is that the reserved prices were so high that buyers could not be found. Remarks of various kinds are made upon this business. Some say that Lord Derby has a right to do as he likes, without being called to account by newspaper writers; others hold that the foremost man in England, the representative of her and of his Queen, has given up his time and his thought and his reputation to the people, and has no business with the stable. One thing is pretty clear: Lord Derby does not seem inclined to part with his horses, and, unless he meant to interest himself about them, this reluctance would be absurd. Now, he cannot govern and race too; and it looks very much as if he had an idea that a certain Reform Bill which is to be extorted from him will be of such a nature that the House of Commons will remit it to a reading six months from the day of division, and Lord Derby to criticism of his successors' measure.

No good news of the Atlantic telegraph, though, upon considering the explanations now offered by the company, the bad news does not read so very badly. We must wait the result of the steps that are being taken before we can finally decide whether we have a telegraph or not. Meantime the company does not seem to come very well out of the conflict with Mr. Whitehouse, the discharged electrician.

In 1847 an Act was passed for the formation of a harbour of refuge off the Isle of Portland, Dorsetshire, by the construction of a breakwater. A convict establishment was formed on the isle, and it now contains about 1500 convicts of the worst character, who work in the great quarries. The stone came into repute in the time of James I., who rebuilt the Banqueting House at Whitehall with it; and St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, are similarly constructed. A few days ago there broke out a long-planned mutiny among the Portland convicts, who designed to murder the guards, burn the prison, plunder the villages, and escape. But, luckily, they could not trust one another, and the authorities, aware of the intention, took the necessary precautions, and the first detachment of ruffians had scarcely rushed from their work when they were charged by soldiery, and instantly routed; while a bugle call brought up other military force in all necessary directions. The revolt was trampled out, and the ring-leaders were in fetters, in a few minutes. It is stated that the rebellion arose from the discontent on the part of some of the convicts with the supposed advantages enjoyed by others in regard to the expiration of sentences, though the governor had explained that such difference was nominal, not real. It is certain that Dorsetshire, and indeed the country, have been spared the terrible peril of the escape of a thousand and a half of the worst characters; and the authorities deserve all credit for their vigilance and vigour. The eagerness of these convicts to return to live upon the plunder of their legitimate enemies, honest folk, may be natural; but the latter will prefer its remaining ungratified.

Poetry so seldom sounds her silver trumpet nowadays (though there are plenty of whistles and Jews' harps to be heard) that it is pleasant to note the sound of her instrument. The music is of the briefest, but it is by a true musician, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is a poem of

The old colony days in Plymouth, the land of the pilgrims.

This, a work of some seventy pages of pleasant story, ending happily, with a number of short compositions appended, will rouse the reading world a little, at present sunk in stagnation.

We lightly alluded last week to the possibility of a political excitement at Herne Bay, the equally tranquil Walton-on-the-Naze having been startled with listening to Protectionist oratory. We little thought that "the Bay" would claim special notice of its own in respect of a mild little catastrophe, which, however, might have been serious. One of these ingenious and unlucky folks called inventors had prepared a new shell for blowing up vessels, and made trial of its availability upon an old coast-guard cutter. Of course the shell did not explode, and the inventor did, becoming so furious that he had to be removed from the scene. The projectile is left to chance, and chance takes the shape of a boatman who tries to get it on shore. Then it does go off, happily slaying no people, but smashing windows, scattering a confectioner's store broadcast over the street, and spoiling the face of the clock tower, in building which poor rich Mrs. Thwaites was induced to spend twice what would have built a church. Herne Bay is quite proud, having been "mentioned in the newspapers," like Miss Senelec's papa.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—(To the Editor.)—The article upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange that appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th inst. was silent upon a point deserving especial prominence. The omission would doubtless be remarked as singular and inexplicable by your readers in Holland, and at the same time would give your English subscribers an imperfect idea of the education of the Prince of Orange. Some ten years ago his Majesty the King of Holland appointed to the governorship of the Prince the Jonkheer E. A. O. de Casembroot, under whose special care the Prince was educated at Northwijk and pursued his studies at the University of Leyden. During ten years' unintermitting discharge of his important functions this most worthy and able gentleman has gained the highest esteem of the Dutch nation, who have let no opportunity escape of showing their sense of the King's judgment in choosing for his son's preceptor one whose character and attainments qualified him so well for his office, and upon whom his Royal pupil reflects such great credit.

A great meeting of the pitmen of Northumberland and Durham was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of reviving the Pitmen's Union, a once powerful organisation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Tuesday being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, as trustees of this institution, attended Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, when the Rev. Edwin Pattenden, Head Master of Boston School, and lately a pupil of Christ's Hospital, preached an appropriate sermon. After the service the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and parochial authorities, adjourned to the great hall of the institution, which was completely filled by a large assemblage of the parents and friends of the scholars placed on the foundation. His Lordship, having taken the chair, signified his desire that the orations to be delivered by the senior scholars should be proceeded with. A prologue having been delivered by Theophilus Mitchell, first Grecian, who is proceeding to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the following orations and recitations were then given:—Greek oration on the benefits of the Royal hospitals, Albert Biden Rogers, fourth Grecian, who is proceeding to Christ's College, Cambridge; English oration on the same subject, Francis Alfred Hambury, second Grecian, mathematical medallist, 1858, who is proceeding to Queen's College, Cambridge; Latin oration on the same subject, Alfred Tucker, third Grecian, classical medallist, 1855, who is proceeding to Magdalen College, Cambridge; Greek Iambics, translation from "Macbeth," Henry Charles Bowker, fifth Grecian, mathematical medallist, 1857, Pitt Club scholar, 1858, who is proceeding to Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Latin Hexameters, "Iter ad Meccam Religiosis Causa Institutum," Richards's prize composition, Mortimer Sloper Howell, sixth Grecian; Latin Alcaics, translation from "The Prophecy of Cypar," Albert Henry Allen Poulton, seventh Grecian; Greek Sapphics, translation of "Hohenlinden," Mortimer Sloper Howell, sixth Grecian; English poem, "Lucknow," Albert Henry Allen Poulton, seventh Grecian. Great credit was due to the whole of the scholars for the manner in which they rendered the parts respectively assigned to them. The proceedings of the day terminated by the boys, upwards of 800 in number, singing the National Anthem, accompanied by the excellent organ that has been erected in the hall. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs then retired.

VISITATION OF THE SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH CLERGY.—On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Winchester held a visitation of the Southwark and Lambeth clergy, together with those whose benefices are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the two boroughs, at St. Saviour's Church, London-bridge. Prayers were read in the church; after which the Bishop proceeded with the charge. Alluding to local matters, he said that since the Diocesan Society had been formed 156 new churches had been built—85 in Surrey and 71 in Hampshire—at a cost of £230,000. In that diocese general education had made a steady progress: now there were more day schools in the single union of Winchester than there were in the whole county a century and a quarter ago. The schools in the single parish of Lambeth were six times as many as they were in the whole county of Surrey at the same period. He alluded to the objections which vestries had raised in many quarters to the erection of new ecclesiastical districts, which they designated "newfangled parishes," and pointed out some of the advantages which must accrue from the division of such a densely-populated parish as that of St. George the Martyr. He alluded to the testimony which had been given by the Rev. W. Cadman, the Rector of St. George the Martyr, and the Rev. W. Duncan Long, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, in favour of open-air preaching, and said he should always be happy to sanction the practice, as well as short special services, wherever they did not interfere with the ordinary services of the Church. On Thursday the Bishop held a visitation at Kingston; on Friday, at Alton; and on Saturday (to-day), at Basingstoke; and will continue his tour for the various deaneries according to the following arrangement:—Monday, Sept. 27, at Andover; Tuesday, Sept. 28, at Winchester; Wednesday, Sept. 29, at Southampton; Thursday, Sept. 30, at Portsmouth; Saturday, October 2, at Newport, Isle of Wight.

MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. G. P. Bidder, in a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Works, defends that scheme for the main drainage of the metropolis which the Board has sanctioned. This he does in answer to a letter written by the Government referees. Mr. Bidder is of opinion that the course recently taken by the Board has saved the public from additional expenses. He says the original conclusions to which he and his colleagues came have been amply confirmed by subsequent examination and discussion. "Your Board may proceed," says he, "with the execution of the plan before them without any undue anxiety as to the results."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ARMY CLOTHING reassembled on Tuesday, and received further evidence as to the manner in which the depot at Weedon was conducted. The scope of their inquiry has been recently enlarged, so as to embrace, not only the state of the store and clothing depot at Weedon, but those at Woolwich and the Tower. The Chairman and other members took pains to announce that they desired publicity to be given by the press to the proceedings of the commission.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The first of the supplementary fêtes on behalf of this association took place on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace, and was a great success—the weather, happily, being extraordinarily fine. On Wednesday the second and last of these fêtes was held at the Crystal Palace, and drew together a very fair assemblage of visitors—the doubtful character of the weather being taken into account. The amusements, which were chiefly out of the out-door character, consisted of an archery match for prizes, hurdle racing, foot racing, high leap, sack race, singletick, wrestling, and a jingling match. The games throughout were admirably contested, and afforded both amusement and excitement to the spectator. During the day the company's band and that of the Duke of York's School enlivened the proceedings with musical strains. At half-past four a display of the entire system of waterworks took place, and, as there happened to be at the time but little or no wind, the effect was very fine. Everything passed off most successfully, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Lilwall, on striking the balance of his series of fêtes, will find a satisfactory pecuniary result at the foot of the account.

THE LONDON POLYHYMNIAN CHOIR.—This society, established for the practice and performance of part music by male voices, recommenced its weekly rehearsals on Thursday week, in the throne-room, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. The director, Mr. William Rea, inaugurated the season with an interesting address to the members.

MASON'S-ALLEY, COLEMAN-STREET, is now being widened at the expense of the Sewers Commission, which body have purchased three houses there for the purpose of effecting so desirable a public improvement.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Wednesday, Otto F. Homeyer, a Prussian merchant, was convicted of the crime of forging a bill of lading, by means of which he obtained £2400, to the loss of Mr. Thiedmann, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The prisoner, who is fifty-six years of age, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

ALFRED ABBOTT, a journeyman carpenter, has been fined £5 for doing damage to one of the orange-trees in the Crystal Palace. He had torn off several branches and eight oranges from a tree stated to be worth £20, he being, it was stated, intoxicated at the time.

THE ALLEGED PICTURE FRAUD.—Mr. W. T. Barnes and his mother surrendered to their bail on Friday week, on the charge of the "picture frauds," but Mr. Peter, the prosecutor, was stated to be too ill to attend. His medical attendant was sworn, and deposed that Mr. Peter had been in bed since the last examination; that he was suffering from hypochondriasis, and any excitement might drive him to positive insanity. The case was, therefore, again adjourned, bail in £4000 being required and given as before.

MR. ANGEL HYAM COHEN, a marine store-dealer in a large way of business at Windsor-street, Bishopsgate, has been committed for trial on the charge of knowingly receiving two casks of metal stores—chiefly copper nails—stolen from her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth. It was contended that he knew nothing of the casks being Queen's stores, but a desperate resistance which he and his men made to the police who came to search the premises would seem to indicate that he did. Bail was allowed in £2000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 829 boys and 812 girls—in all 1641 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1472. The mortality of London is now lower than it was in the months of July and August, when the deaths ranged above 1100 weekly. In the week ending last Saturday the deaths declined to 1046, of which 555 were deaths of males, and 491 those of females. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1351; but, as the deaths now returned occurred in an increased population, the average to admit of comparison should be raised proportionally to the increase, a correction which will make it 1483. The above average, however, is derived in part from the extraordinary mortality of two cholera epidemics; and by excluding such exceptional periods from the comparison it will be found that the present mortality differs not widely from the average in the middle of September.

ENGLISH AND DUTCH TELEGRAPH.—The *W. Cory* screw steamship, accompanied by the *Reliance* steam-tug, left Greenwich on Saturday, having on board the submarine cable to be laid down between Dunwich, on the Suffolk coast, and Zandvoort, on the coast of Holland. This cable is the largest yet manufactured. It is 140 miles in length, weighs nearly 1400 tons—is therefore ten times as heavy per mile as the Atlantic—and contains four conducting wires. The contractors are Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., the manufacturers of the Atlantic telegraph, who are executing the work for the Electric and International Telegraph Company.

Mr. William Rowett, of London, has suggested that telegraph cables should be composed of hemp, and he has invented a cable made of that material which he contends is free of the objections that a wire-coated cable is open to.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen Regent of Greece has signed an order for the resuscitation of the Olympic games.

The Archduchess Margaret of Austria died of typhus fever on the 16th inst., at Monza, in Italy.

The Congress of Arts and Literature will be opened at Brussels on Monday next, and will extend over four days.

Mr. Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Mexico, has been appointed Attaché at Berlin.

The attempt to establish a regular line of steam-vessels between Antwerp and the Brazils has had to be given up as a hopeless investment.

Mdme. Gassier has made a decided "hit" in New York. All the papers compliment her in terms of unqualified admiration.

A landslip took place at Manuey, Alderney, on Tuesday week, killing a labourer (G. Carpenter) on the spot.

It is in contemplation to erect a fountain in Oxford as a memorial of Alfred the Great.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are about to establish a weekly communication between Panama and Chili.

It is currently reported in Oxford that her Majesty will be present at the opening of the new Museum, at the Grand Commemoration, in June next.

There are now 160 invalid soldiers in the military hospital on the Denes at Great Yarmouth. Most of these invalids are men who have returned wounded and out of health from India.

On Wednesday week General Sir A. Wilson was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Dingwall, "in consideration of his distinguished services at Delhi."

The annual meeting of the British Literary Society was held on Friday evening (last week), at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The chair was taken by the Rev. Professor Christmas, the honorary president.

The great American aloe (the *Agave Americana*) is now in bloom in the gardens of the Botanic Society, Regent's Park. It is a remarkably fine plant, healthy, vigorous, and lofty. Its height is twenty-four feet.

Mr. Armstrong, of Elswick Ironworks, has made a donation of £1200 to the Newcastle Literary Society, and £250 to the Natural History Society, of that town.

On Tuesday week the first turf of the Hadley and Coalport branch was cut in a field in the vicinity of Hadley, Shropshire. This liae, better known as the Shropshire Canal Conversion, is 7½ miles in length.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 815,817 lb., which is a decrease of 22,723 lb., compared with the previous statement.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*, Captain Marshall, arrived at Hull on Saturday last, from St. Petersburg, with a full cargo, a large number of passengers, and £100,000 in gold.

A copy in bronze of the equestrian Napoleon at Cherbourg is just ordered from the artist, to be conveyed to St. Helena, and set up at Longwood.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that the Duc de Malakoff, on his marriage, will make a wedding trip to Italy, and vacate the post of Ambassador to the English Court.

The steam-ship *Orinoco*, of the Royal Mail Company, has ceased to carry the mails, owing to her being deficient in speed. The boilers are taken out, and she is now for sale.

The magazine of the steam-boat *Hammonia*, which sailed from Hamburg on Sept. 15, for New York, blew up at sea. Out of 228 passengers of all nations who were on board, only five were injured.

The House of Assembly at Barbadoes met on the 26th ult., and then adjourned for three weeks. They voted £25,000 additional for the erection of the public buildings, making altogether £50,000 for that service.

The laying of the first stone of the Chamber of the Legislative Body at Athens took place on the 27th ult. The Queen presided at the ceremony, and an immense crowd assembled.

The marriage of the Prince of Leiningen, Lieutenant R.N., with the Princess Marie of Baden, was celebrated at Karlsruhe on the 11th inst.

A poem, entitled "Leeds," was forwarded to her Majesty, after her recent visit to that town, by the Rev. F. T. Rowell, which a letter from Colonel Phipps informs the sender her Majesty has graciously accepted.

The Convent of St. Wladimir at Sebastopol, which was completely destroyed in the last war, was again newly consecrated a short time since with great solemnity.

It is stated that the yield of wine in Madeira this year will be some 600 pipes, whereas in former years it used to average between 15,000 and 16,000 pipes.

In the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States, the people are taxed at the rate of 2 dollars 27 cents for every man, woman, and child for city purposes alone. The debt of the city is 2,380,850 dollars!

M. Daniel, Bishop of Avranches, recently had the tragedy of "Philoctetes" performed in the original Greek of Sophocles at the seminary for priests at Mortmain.

It is stated that the salary of the Lord Mayor of London is to be reduced, on the proposition of the Revenue Committee, from £3900 to £2600 a year.

Mr. John Vandenhoff will shortly make his last public appearance at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, where he made his debut about fifty years ago.

The great Glengyle case, in which the chief of the Macgregors claimed £93,000 as compensation for fourteen acres of a Highland bog, has been settled by the Dean of Faculty with £650.

The annual inspection of Woolwich Dockyard by Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, took place on Saturday last. The whole of the workmen employed at the establishment were granted a half holiday on the occasion.

A letter from Rome states that the Princess Dowager of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (*née* Princess of Hohenlohe) has entered the Convent of the Cordelier Nuns of San Ambrogio, and is to take the vows on Wednesday next.

The eminent firm of Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Company, brewers, Burton-on-Trent and Romford, gave their anniversary festival on Saturday last to every individual employed in their extensive establishments in London and Romford.

The *Charleston Courier* announces that a process has been discovered by which cotton can be compressed into a solid form, harder than wood, impervious to the elements, fireproof and waterproof, and capable of use for building purposes, at about one-third the cost of brick.

The Rev. Eleazar Williams (more generally known under the designation of the American Bourbon, on account of his claiming to be the son of Louis XVI.) died at Hogsburgh, in the State of New York, on August 23. He lived very retired, and nearly in a state of indigence.

Last week the Receiver of Droits of Admiralty at the Custom House in Cork put up to auction about 800 fathoms of the Atlantic cable which were found about two months ago. After a tolerable competition, the cable was purchased by the Receiver himself at tenpence per fathom.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3783; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5479. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 615; one students' evening, Wednesday, 127. Total, 10,004.

The Turkish line-of-battle ship (three-decker) *Spediah*, Captain Mustapha Bey, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last from Constantinople, and fired the customary salutes. She is placed in the dock at Keyham for the purpose of having her steam machinery fixed.

A movement has commenced among the electors of South Devon for the presentation to Lord Churston (late Sir John Yarle Buller) of some substantial token of their estimation of his services as their representative in the House of Commons.

An invention has recently been patented in this country for preparing the surface of an engraved copper plate so as to render it capable of yielding a greatly-increased number of impressions. It is stated that upwards of 10,000 impressions have been taken by a plate thus prepared.

There is a great talk about new docks that are to be built at Gravesend, on the site of the Rosherville Gardens, which is not without foundation. It has been affirmed and denied that the Government have a hand in the matter, *sub rosa*.

The consecration of the Bishops of Nelson and Wellington is at length definitely fixed for Michaelmas Day (Wednesday next), at the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

Five people have had a very narrow escape of their lives at Loughoughton, near Alnwick, by drinking effervescent powders prepared by one John Robinson, who, in purchasing his ingredients, asked for tartaric emetic instead of tartaric acid.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Doncaster Meeting was a success throughout, both as regards racing and sales, though no Derby favourite made its advent, and no crack three-year-old threw down the gauntlet to Vedette in the Cup. In fact, none of them started for it; and we do not suppose that any of them, barring Hepatica and Beadsman, would have had the slightest pretensions to do so. We have seldom known them so bad. Vedette just won as he liked, forcing the pace on his own account for the first three-quarters of a mile, and then giving place to Lord Glasgow's colt, who went up at that point to help him. Saunterer looked beautiful, and made a strong effort; but, whatever might have been the result in a two-mile race, his speed did not avail him here, and Osborne had merely to keep "niggling" a little at Vedette to beat him exactly as he liked by half a length. We might well say, with the poet,

From thrice ten thousand lion throats
Rushes the Yorkshire roar,

as the crowd never seemed to weary of pressing round the horse and cheering his noble owner. The meeting has done nothing towards throwing light on the Derby, and leaves Promised Land in a stronger position than ever; and it remains to be seen whether the Newmarket Meetings will produce anything. John Scott has not as yet shown his hand.

The sales of the week were remarkably good, and, setting Lord Derby's lot aside, two yearlings fetched 500 gs., and both of them by quite young sires—Voltigeur and Stockwell. Flying Dutchman (once) and Newminster (twice) were credited with 300 gs. in the list. The stock of the latter also made 235 gs. and 200 gs. Cossack got as high as 235 gs.; Touchstone, 230 gs.; Bay Middleton, 200 gs.; Rataplan, 200 gs.; Teddington, 160 gs.; Orestes, 155 gs.; and West Australian, 150 gs. Taking them throughout, the Newminsters seemed most popular, while the Sheffield-lane yearlings were far below their usual mark, and nothing but the Terrona filly saved their average. Vindex has gone from Lincolnshire to the Duke of Bedford's at Newmarket; and Mathematician has been purchased to go into Lincolnshire by the owner of his own brother, Theon, who has proved the most successful sire of hunters we have had for many a long day. Mathematician has hitherto had but very little chance given him. Sir Tatton Sykes has refused a very long price for Rifleman from the foreigners. The veteran Baronet was never so exactly suited as with him; and Daniel O'Rourke (who is a perfect chestnut picture of fifteen one and a half), and the Sledmere yearlings and foals, were never so high-class, even in old Comus's day. Mr. Robert has purchased Eagle, and Knight of St. George has been hired by the Rawcliffe Company.

Lord Derby's sale was a most fortunate one, and the seven yearlings (three of which were bought in) averaged 323 guineas a piece. Considering that the stud have run anything but well for the three seasons past, and that the yearlings, with the exception of Tom Bowling, by the Flying Dutchman, were rather more flash and fine than workmanlike, the prices were enormous. For the latter colt 700 guineas were realised, which is within some 20 guineas of what her Majesty's Loupgaron filly fetched at Hampton Court. Hence for the top yearling price of 1853 the Premier has just had to bow to his Royal mistress. The bay colt by West Australian was magnificent to look at, but De Clare was coarse, and Pazzoletto, who did not retain the beauty of his three-year-old days, was bought in for 1500 guineas, which was 500 guineas short of his reserve price. The easy manner in which Foxophilite won his race for the Doncaster Stakes, after, as it seemed to us, a desperate effort to shut him out near the distance, brought him up to 2500 gs., which was 500 gs. below his reserve price. Even if £800 comes back next week in the Grand Duke Michael (where he has only Knight of Kars to meet), he is still dear at that price, as it is hopeless to expect him to get beyond a mile and a half, and breeders will not care to look at a horse who "curled himself up like a snake" the instant Rogers called on him to finish in the St. Leger. Such exhibitions are not easily forgotten. Three other horses in training went back with him to Scott's, and none were so well sold as Mutineer, 450 gs.

Sheffield, Market Rasen, Great Grimsby, Brecon, Chesterfield, and Northallerton are the minor meetings of next week; and there are also three days of racing promised us at Newmarket, with a fair report of matches.

Foxes are this season in the greatest plenty everywhere, and those packs which can afford to cub-hunt have had some wonderful sport; the Duke of Beaufort's, the Wynnstays, and the Duke of Rutland's being, as usual, at head of the poll. The former counted 13½ brace of "noses" up to Friday last. We are also glad to state, in justice to the men of High Leicestershire, that, owing to the abundance of foxes, Mr. Talbot intends to hunt four days next season instead of three. Sir Maurice Berkeley's have killed their first fox in the Forest of Dean, after digging him out from a stone quarry. From Dorsetshire the account of the foxes is not very cheering, but Lord Portman has got together a very fair pack by the purchase, we believe, of the Tiverton, and a draught of four couple from the Bramham Moor. Mr. Parquharson's late "large pack," which were purchased by Mr. Villebois, have made a trip to Badminton for that cub-hunting they cannot get in Norfolk. Such a graceful privilege has hardly ever been accorded by one master of hounds to another.

The coursing season opens on Tuesday at Biggar, and we believe that Sunbeam will run for the Douglas Cup. We are glad to find that Mr. McGeorge has been appointed to judge at the Kenilworth meeting, as nothing can be more unjust than the prejudice which has been excited against him for one or two of his Waterloo decisions. As regards the Seagull Course (a great part of which was among rushes), he was exceedingly badly placed; and the one between Sunbeam and Deacon was so near that to this day the oldest coursers cannot agree upon it. It is a great thing for any judge to try three such large stakes as those at the Waterloo with only two cavils, and it is by no means fair to censure him so harshly for those two, and to thrust a new judge in his place on to the Wiltshire Champion subscribers without even taking their votes.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Belvoir Stakes.—Heads or Tails, 1. Hedgetop, 2. Two-year-old Stakes.—Ardour, 1. Castaside 2, 3. Leicestershire Handicap.—Rio, 1. Mimosa, 2. Ladies' Handicap Plate.—Lass of Richmond Hill, 1. Kestrel, 2. County Cup Stakes.—Harry Bluff, 1.

THURSDAY

Scurry Handicap.—Abram, 1. Chantress, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Katherine Logic, 1. Prince of Denmark, 2. Skeffington Nursery Handicap.—Broadbrim, 1. The Dame, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Kestrel, 1. Lazy Lass, 2. Queen's Guineas.—Argosy, 1. Tournament, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALLS, THURSDAY EVENING.

CHATEAUX.—100 to 8 agst Priores (t.), 100 to 8 agst English Rose (t.), 50 to 1 agst The Harry Land (t.), 20 to 1 agst Underland (t.), 40 to 1 agst Queen Bess (t.), 1000 to 10 agst Eclipse (t.).
CAMBRIDGE STAKES.—50 to 1 agst The Phylaxis colt (t.).
DERBY.—5 to 1 agst Promised Land (t.), 2000 to 50 agst King of Algiers.

ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB.—The Challenge Cup, worth £100, for which twelve yachts entered to start, viz., *Flirt*, *Vigilant*, *Gaudet*, *Siren*, *Dream*, *Imp*, *Fawn*, *Glance*, *Zaffo*, *Motor*, *Mash*, and *Julia*, was sailed for on the 16th, starting at eleven a.m. The course was round the Sovereign Islands, and they came in as follows:—*Dream*, 31 tons, M. Hayes, Esq., 4h. 42m. 20s.; *Vigilant*, 34 tons, J. Atkins, Esq., 4h. 42m. 35s.; *Fawn*, 26 tons, M. Longfield, Esq., 4h. 46m. 45s.; *Flirt*, 19 tons, H. O'Brien, Esq., 5h. 1m. 0s.; *Glance*, 34 tons, Major Longfield, 5h. 4m. 55s.; *Motor*, 38 tons, D. O'Sullivan, Esq., 5h. 11m. 0s. This cup must be won twice by the same member of the club before it becomes his property. Forty-five seconds was allowed per ton; so the *Dream* wins, and she at the same time wins the Youghal Cup, worth £25, which stood over on account of some dispute from that regatta last month. A ball was given at the Townhall, Queenstown, on the 17th, by some of the members of the club.

The second meeting of the Cholmondeley Floral and Horticultural Society (established for the encouragement of superior cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and of neatness in the gardens of the cottagers on the estate of the Marquis of Cholmondeley) was held in the private grounds of Cholmondeley Castle, on Friday, the 3rd inst., by the permission, and under the immediate patronage, of its noble president.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The twenty-eighth annual session of the British Association commenced on Wednesday at the Townhall, Leeds. The preparations for the inauguration of that magnificent building by the Queen have served conveniently and economically to give a triumphal reception to the scientific body invited to assemble under its roof. The arch erected at the entrance to the large open space that forms the commanding site of the Townhall, and through which the Royal cavalcade passed, has been redecorated for the present occasion. The wreaths of laurels and immortelles have been renewed, the flags of all nations have been hoisted once more to the top, and the "Welcome to Victoria" was on Wednesday changed to the greeting, "Welcome to Science." The first business of the session was the meeting of the council, at which none but the principal officers of the association were admitted. They met at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and at one o'clock the general committee assembled to receive the council's report and that of the Kew committee, to arrange the general business, and to elect sectional officers. The meeting was very fully attended, Dr. Lloyd, the president of the last meeting, being in the chair. The report of the council referred principally to the recommendations at the last meeting at Dublin, and to the progress made in carrying them into effect. The co-operation of the Royal Society having been requested in continuing a system of magnetical observations, a committee of that society was appointed, consisting of Sir John Herschel, Dr. Whewell, the Dean of Ely, and the Astronomer Royal. The two committees have produced their observations independently, and an united meeting is to be held in Leeds on Monday next, to consider the conclusions they have arrived at, and report the results. Application having been made to Lord Palmerston, in accordance with a recommendation at the last meeting, that a vessel should be sent to the Mackenzie River to make a series of magnetic observations, the application remained for some time unanswered, and a second application was made, to which a negative was given. Application having been made to Prince Albert for permission to elect his Royal Highness President of the British Association for the meeting next year, the general secretary reported to the council that he had received a reply in the affirmative. The acceptance of the invitation was received by the meeting with loud cheers. The report of the Kew committee referred exclusively to the arrangements of the British Association's magnetical observatory at Kew, which had received further practical support from the Astronomer Royal. The report of the Parliamentary Committee specially appointed to attend to the public interests of the association contained nothing of general interest, except a strong expression of opinion against the proposition for separating the natural history department from the British Museum. After the transaction of some formal business the committee adjourned. The first general meeting was held in the evening, in the large room of the Townhall, and was fully attended. The chair was first taken by Dr. Lloyd, who, after a brief complimentary speech, inducted the president-elect, Professor Owen, into the chair. The President then delivered an interesting address.

THE GREAT BARDIC MEETING AT LLANGOLLEN.—The national assemblage of British bards, which is held every seven years, commenced its sittings in this romantic vale on Monday last. The proceedings commenced with a miscellaneous meeting in the marquee, when speeches were delivered in connection with the Eisteddfod and the literature of the Principality; poetry was recited, patriotic songs sung in Welsh, and national airs performed on the Welsh harp by the minstrel of the Eisteddfod, Mr. Ellis Roberts, harpist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On Tuesday the bards delivered poetic addresses, and prizes were awarded to the most successful competitors. The poem of "The Transfiguration" received a prize of £10 and a medal. "The Traitors," "The Harvest Anthem," &c., followed. Next came a recitation of the speech of Caractacus, a prisoner at Rome. A contest followed between two brass bands. An essay on "Mineral Resources" was read, to which the prize of £25 (exclusively limited to the young men of Llangollen) was awarded. A poem, "The Spring," was recited, which gained the silver medal. Then followed singing, with harp accompaniment—the subject, "Bardism." The proceedings of the morning meeting were closed with the Welsh National Anthem. In the evening a grand concert was given in the pavilion; during which the principal music of North Wales, vocal and instrumental, was played and sung. The chief artists were Miss S. L. Brook, of Manchester; Mr. Williams, of Liverpool; Mr. Jervis, of Manchester; Mr. Owen, of Chester; and Mr. Ellis Roberts.

OPENING OF THE RHYL AND DENBIGH RAILWAY, NORTH WALES.—This line of railway, known by the name of the Vale of Clwyd Railway, is about to be examined by the Government inspector, and in a few days hence it will be opened from the flourishing bathing-place of Rhyll, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, to the old town of Denbigh. This line will throw open a delightful range of country to tourists, and will prove of great value to the numerous agriculturists in the far-famed Vale of Clwyd, where farming is pursued with enterprise and science. Some of the finest corn produced in the country is grown in this district. To the tourist new beauties will be unfolded, as Rhuddlan Castle, one of the architectural efforts of Edward I. and Henry de Lerington, with St. Asaph Cathedral and Denbigh Castle, will be among the historical objects of interest which the railway will bring to view. It is in contemplation to extend this line from Denbigh to Ruthin, still more southward, and thence to the picturesque district of Llangollen, and the Chester and Shrewsbury section of the Great Western Railway, at Llangollen-road station.

THE COUNTY DUBLIN ARCHERS held their annual picnic and prize meeting on their ground at Monkstown on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The day was most propitious, and the shooting particularly good. The first prize, for highest gross score, and the society's Challenge Prize, were won by Miss MacNamara; second prize, for greatest number of hits, by Miss Copland; third prize, for greatest number of birds, by Miss Green; and fourth prize, for most central gold, by Miss Jane Smith. A gold ring, presented by the ladies as a gentleman's prize, was won by M. Weld O'Connor, Esq. About two hundred visitors partook of a picnic dinner under a spacious marquee. After the distribution of the prizes a vote of thanks was returned to the secretary and treasurer, and the meeting separated, much gratified by their day's amusement.

PUBLIC WATER-FOUNTAINS.—Some time ago the Glasgow Abstinents' Union presented a memorial to the Water Commissioners, requesting authority to erect a number of ornamental drinking fountains throughout the city, the cost of which they undertook to raise by subscriptions, as several parties had, in their applications, offered to defray the expense of such erections. The commissioners have agreed to make arrangements for the erection of thirty-two fountains, being two for each ward of the city—these fountains to be erected in the most public thoroughfares, and the plans to be "moderately handsome."

MR. HUGH MILLER'S MUSEUM.—The geological museum of the late Mr. Hugh Miller has been purchased by the Government for £500. In addition to this sum, another of about £600, subscribed all over the country with a view to the purchase of the collection, will be handed to Mr. Miller's widow. The collection will remain in the Edinburgh Museum.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday a meeting of the University Examination Society for the Midland Districts was held at Birmingham, for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful candidates at the recent Oxford examinations. Lord Lyttelton, who presided, delivered an address, and then presented the certificates to the successful candidates.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Thomas Turner, station-master, at Sawley, near Derby, was crossing the line to alter the semaphore on the passing of a passenger train, when a goods train came up unperceived by him, struck him on the side, and threw him into the middle of the road. He was dead when assistance arrived.

WRECK ON BARMOUTH BAR.—During a heavy gale on the night of Friday week the schooner *Isabel*, of Liverpool, was driven on shore near the north bar of this port. She afterwards became a total wreck. Early the next morning, the perilous position of the crew having been observed, the life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution stationed at Barmouth was immediately got out and manned by a gallant crew, and was without loss of time afloat. The life-boat, which is nearly new, soon succeeded in reaching the wreck and in bringing the exhausted shipwrecked crew ashore, amidst the rejoicings of the people on land.

AT PORTLAND PRISON, one day last week, as the convicts were working as usual at the quarries, about a hundred from different gangs, as if by preconcerted signal, made a rush upon the warders. They were, however, surprised by a strong force of soldiers, who had been concealed in readiness for the emergency, of which the authorities had obtained some information, and firmly secured and ironed. Next morning about sixty of the more prominent actors were sent to Millbank for a long period of solitary confinement, and the others received thirty-six lashes each. Order has since been effectually restored.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND.—There are very distressing accounts from the counties of Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Galway, of heavy floods, which arose on Friday evening and Saturday morning. There was great damage done by the overflowing of the river Feale, which forms the boundary between Kerry and Limerick. Five or six persons were drowned.

HERNE BAY was astonished on Wednesday week by an explosion. Captain Harvey, R.N., a visitor there, procured a condemned cutter from the Coast-guard authorities, and advertised to blow it up by means of a submarine shell of his invention. From some cause or other the shell did not explode at the proper time, and, after considerable trouble, Captain Harvey discontinued the experiment. After a while a seaman named Wood, thinking the shell harmless, took the rope to which it was attached and commenced hauling it on shore. No sooner, however, had it touched the beach than it exploded with a terrific noise. Fortunately no serious injury to life or limb resulted, but the concussion was sufficient to blow out the face of the clock tower in the immediate vicinity, and to smash nearly every pane of glass in the shop of a neighbouring pastrycook.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND HER TENANTRY.

The annual entertainment of the tenantry in connection with an agricultural show on the estate of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry was held at the village of Carnlough, in the county of Antrim, on Thursday week, in the Townhall. At half-past two o'clock, the tenantry having been previously seated, her Ladyship entered the room, when all parties stood up and joined in loud cheering. The table at which her Ladyship sat was erected on a platform in a nearly central portion of the room. About 300 persons sat down to dinner. In the absence of Lord A. V. Tempest, Mr. R. Wilson, her Ladyship's agent, occupied the chair. On the right of the chairman were the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, Very Rev. Dean of Ross, Alexander Montgomery, Esq.; E. F. Cuppage, Esq., J.P.; and Rev. Mr. Williams. To the left of the Chairman were Lady Anne Beckett, John Turnley, Esq., J.P.; Walter T. Stannus, Esq., J.P.; and Rev. A. Packenham, J.P.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, Mr. P. O'Loane rose and said: Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, as one of her Ladyship's tenants, I have the high honour to propose a toast, and it is one that requires very little eloquence upon my part to ensure an enthusiastic reception from those assembled here. Gentlemen, the toast I ask you to drink is, "Health, long life, and happiness to our noble hostess, the Marchioness of Londonderry."

The toast was enthusiastically received. Her Ladyship then rose to reply amid prolonged cheering. She said: My friends, the sympathy and feeling you have shown towards me on these occasions claim my gratitude, as partaking more of the affectionate nature of relationship than that of the formal tie of landlord and tenant (Applause), and justly proud must I be to witness these sentiments (Renewed applause). I do not attribute them entirely to my own merits, but principally to our mutual associations with ancestral recollections, and I hope I may add, in part to your conviction that the motive of my actions is the desire to do my duty towards you ("Hear," and applause). I confess I feel great satisfaction in knowing that since ten years ago, when I first came to reside among you, a great and visible improvement has taken place—that you, in conjunction with the people of the country generally, have made vast strides in progress and amelioration of your condition; but, though much has been done, much more remains to be accomplished. You may think at such a time as this, when I am glad to meet you on a festive occasion, that lecturing is out of place (No, no), or you may say—"As long as you receive your rents punctually you have no right to complain." In answer I would say, our meeting would be productive of little beneficial result if I did not tell you frankly my views for your welfare (Great applause), and that my selfishness would preclude my usefulness, if I satisfied myself with a punctual discharge of rent, to the neglect of your improvement and advancement in social comforts (Hear, hear). I fully admit the regularity displayed in the discharge of your rents, and wish on this occasion to testify my acknowledgments to our friend Mr. Wilson (Applause). I say our, because I know he is no less beloved by you than he is regarded and valued by me (Hear, hear). I have, however, another mission to fulfil towards you besides seeing you do your duty towards me. I have to try to assist you to do your duty to yourselves (Prolonged applause). And I ask you, is this performed nearly to the extent it might be? Your farms are not high set; prices have been good; help and assistance have been given to many. I ask you is your social condition what it ought to be? Might you not, by adopting a more beneficial and enlightened system of agriculture, immensely increase your produce? (Hear.) Might you not, by thrift and frugal habits, improve your houses and dwellings, still greatly capable of it? And might you not, by supervision, promote, what is more important than all, the education of your children, rather than, from a false desire of gain, take them from school at a period when every hour is of advantage for their future welfare? Now, I ask you to ponder over these questions, and if I am right I ask further, for your own sakes, to apply a remedy (Enthusiastic applause). I confess I have been discouraged in some of my endeavours. The agriculturist I got to give you extended notions you declined making friends with, and he left from discouragement. The premiums I offered for gardens did not seem to be properly received, and I was obliged to give up the flower show. It is, however, a great consolation to find that the entries this year for agricultural prizes are greatly on the increase, and evidently prove that there is a spirit of emulation rising amongst you which will, I am convinced, if persevered in, tend to your improvement and future prosperity. (Her Ladyship then read the prize list.) Now, I hope you will not think I have lectured you too much ("No, no"). It is because I see how you discharge your duty towards me that I wish to impress on you to do more justice to yourselves (Applause). Discard prejudice, determine to progress, be thrifty and careful, and, with God's blessing, you will advance in that path of improvement in which you have already made such progress. I believe you will agree that you have a good friend in my agent, Mr. Wilson (Great applause). I only wish you to follow his advice. For myself, I like you to know my wishes are for your improvement (Renewed applause). With these few words, and the expression of my happiness in finding myself another year amongst you, and my cordial thanks to the kind friends who have been good enough to attend, I beg you to accept the heartfelt assurance of my appreciation of your affectionate welcome. Her Ladyship then resumed her seat amid great applause.

NEW COAL-FIELD.—An important discovery of coal has recently been made in North Wales, by which it has been found that the Flintshire coal-bed extends into Denbighshire as far as Denbigh in the Vale of Clwyd, if not farther to the westward. The discovery of coal was made in the vale, where a seam a foot and a half in thickness was discovered close to the surface. The dip is not great, and it is probable that the bed could be worked to profit. An extraordinary stratum of coal has been discovered at the Llywennion works in Denbighshire.

DUNDALK LIFE-BOT.—Lord Clermont has liberally undertaken to build a house at his own expense for the reception of the life-boat and carriage which the Royal National Life-boat Institution is about to station in the vicinity of the dangerous bars of Dundalk. His Lordship, who has had some experience of the important operations of the society on the Irish coast, adds, that the National Life-boat Institution deserves the best thanks of the community for the humane liberality with which it has provided the coasts with life-boats.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—THE REV.

K. H. Digby, Rector of Titchmarsh, to be Honorary Canon, Norwich; Rev. S. Fitz-John Trench to be Prebend of Tullomaghmagh, in the Cathedral of St. Leger, Leighton; Rev. J. Jarratt, Vicar of North Cave, to be Prebend of Bole, York Cathedral; Rev. C. L. S. Clarke, B.C.L., Perpetual Curate of Lodsforth, to be Vicar of Prebend of Bargham, in Chichester Cathedral; Rev. H. B. Farmer to be Rector and Vicar of Donoughmore, diocese of Ossory; Rev. T. D. Logan to be Rector and Vicar of Charlestown, diocese of Armagh; Rev. R. Quinn to be Rector and Vicar of Forkhill, diocese of Armagh. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. P. Baily to Great Walsingham, Suffolk; Rev. W. Lodge to Rathfarnham, diocese of Ossory; Rev. T. B. Browne to Hilston, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Penny to Cuxwold, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Short to Llandrinio, Montgomeryshire; Rev. P. E. Thurland to Thurstaston, Cheshire. *Parishes*: The Rev. J. Barrett to Dunholme, near Lincoln; Rev. R. Ballock to Carlton-le-Moorland, with Stapleford, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. W. B. Clark to Baldon Toot, Oxfordshire; Rev. C. Mason to Farlethorpe, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. F. Mathews to Studley, Warwickshire; Rev. C. E. Partington to Stoke Mandeville, Bucks; Rev. E. Pizey to St. John, Wolverhampton; Rev. E. G. Pym to Willan, Herts; Rev. S. Turner to North Collingham, Notts; Rev. P. G. Willoughby to North Wheatley, with Sandridge, Notts. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. C. Abbott to Tunstall in Holderness, Yorkshire; Rev. T. Aubertin to Melton Ross, Lincolnshire. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. W. S. Parish to the Cambridge Lunatic Asylum; Rev. H. Edgell to Lord Lyons; Rev. H. Malpas to the Clifton Union; Rev. H. Sykes to the Borough Guild, Lynn Regis. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. E. Bager to Kingston, Hants; Rev. A. Bousfield to Woodville, Leicestershire; Rev. H. D. Moore to Mistoron, Notts; Rev. L. Tugwell to St. Andrew, Lambeth. *Cures*, &c.: The Rev. C. W. N. Hynes to St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. J. P. O. Tomkins to Lutterworth, Leicestershire; Rev. W. Biand to Roulston, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. E. Faulkner to St. Paul, Birmingham; Rev. A. L. Hall to Miltown; Rev. W. De Courcy Ireland to St. George, Chorley, Lancashire; Rev. A. C. Kingdon to Trinity, Nottingham; Rev. S. H. Lamplugh to Roxby with Risby, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. M'Cormick to Regent-square Church, St. Pancras; Rev. H. Marland to Great Coates, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. Richards to Festiniog, Merionethshire; Rev. J. W. Wardale to Edwinstowe, with Ollerton and Carburton; Rev. R. H. Orr to be Missionary Curate of Ballinasloe; Rev. R. S. McDowall and Rev. R. H. Charters to be General Preachers, diocese of Lincoln.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION.—The minutes of "Conversations" held at the recent annual conference of this religious body convened at Hull were published a few days ago, and furnish some interesting information respecting the past year's operations. It appears that the total number of members in Great Britain is 277,091; last year, 270,092, showing an increase of 6,999 members. The total number of members in Ireland is 19,400; last year, 19,287—increase, 119. The total number of members under the care of foreign missionaries is 64,848; last year, 64,775—increase 73. The denomination has 904 ministers actively engaged in Great Britain, 94 in Ireland, and 513 on foreign missions. There have been 160 chapels and schools erected in various parts of the kingdom during the past year, at a cost of £24,646. Twenty-two ministers have died during the past year, including Dr. Jabez Bunting, and the Rev. T. S. Wood, who died in June last from serious injuries sustained by a railway accident.

The affair of the advocate Bonnacoli of Ferrara, who bequeathed all his fortune to his own soul, to the prejudice of his brother (says a letter from Rome), has just been terminated. The Pope, who had recommended the injured party to trust to his paternal equity, has decided that a sum of 550,000fr. shall be taken from the property left by the testator, and handed over to the brother.

THE RED-BREADED GOOSE.

The red-breasted Goose (*Bernicla ruficollis*) is the rarest of the British water-fowl, and the exhibition of a living specimen is therefore an event of great interest to ornithologists. Mr. Selby gives the following account of four instances of its capture in England:—"It is known in Britain only as a rare visitant, when driven by tempestuous weather out of the usual course of its migrations. But five or six instances of its capture are on record. The first occurred near London in 1776, and the specimen passed into the hands of Mr. Tunstall, and from it (now in the Museum at Newcastle-on-Tyne), the figure in the present work has been taken; in the second instance this bird was caught alive near Wycliffe, and was kept by the above-mentioned gentleman for some years in confinement; a third, shot near Berwick-upon-Tweed, was sent to Mr. Bullock, in whose museum it remained till the dispersion of that celebrated collection; the others, according to Mr. Stephens, were killed in the severe winter of 1813 in Cambridgeshire, but unfortunately, from the ignorance of the captors, were lost to the purposes of science."

The red-breasted goose is a native of Northern Asia; and in its migrations so seldom comes within reach of collectors that even skins of it bear a very high value. Temminck gives the mouths of the Rivers Ob and Sena as its principal breeding-places, but does not state on what authority. Its occurrence in Germany is almost as rare as in Britain; in Holland a few instances have occurred, the most remarkable being a little flock of eight which were shot some years since, and unfortunately fell into the hands of a poulterer, who sent them to the tables of his customers instead of the Dutch museums. The bird now living at the Zoological Gardens was taken in a decoy near Amsterdam, in company with some brent geese, to which species it appears closely allied both in form and habits.

The collection of water-fowl at the Zoological Society's Gardens is extremely rich at the present moment, and includes upwards of twenty exotic species, of which the Chilian black-necked swans are perhaps the most interesting, accompanied as they are by four beautifully-grown cygnets hatched at the beginning of the summer.

The society have been so fortunate as to make several additions of importance within the last month, among which is a male quagga, presented by his Excellency the Governor of Cape Colony.

THE NEW TOWNHALL BUILDINGS AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE inauguration of the new public buildings in Nicholas-square, Newcastle, took place in the beginning of this month, in the form of



THE RED-BREADED GOOSE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

several grand musical performances by the Sacred Harmonic and Choral Society of Newcastle. The subjoined details are taken from the *Builder*.

The main building is of Roman character; the ground floor being Doric, the first floor Corinthian, and the attic Composite. The building contains first-class shops on the ground floor, mezzanine floor over the shops, and capacious cellars; also, banking offices, and a hotel in connection with the Corn Market and Music Hall.

The Council Chamber is on the first floor, facing the church. It is 44 feet long by 24 feet broad, and 24 feet high. The roof is coved, and finished with Corinthian entablature and ornamental ceiling.

The principal committee-room adjoins the Council Chamber on the east side, and the Town Clerk's office adjoins on the west side. Along the corridors on each side are placed the several corporate offices. On the second floor and attic are other public offices, all supplied with lavatories and other conveniences.

The Corn Market is on the ground floor, extending north-

wards. It is 173 feet long by 61 feet broad, and 21 feet high, and is lighted by eleven windows on one side and ten on the other, at an elevation of 20 feet from the ground; and by the same number of entresol windows over these, at a twelve-feet higher level.

The Music Hall, which we have engraved, is above the Corn Market. It is 147 feet long (exclusive of the organ-loft) by 60 feet broad in the mean, and 46 feet 6 inches high. The floor is supported by wrought-iron girders on cast-iron pillars and brackets, and socketed in the side walls, so as to prevent the possibility of a lateral movement of the walls. The roof is also constructed of wrought iron. The ceiling is divided into panels, and enriched with plaster-work. The hall is lighted in the daytime by ten Venetian windows on each side, and at night from the ceiling by sun-burners: at each alternate junction of the beam is fixed a sun-burner, in all ten in number, by Mr. Bradford, of Manchester, gas engineer: these "sun-lights" consist of rings of gas-jets terminating ornamental bosses, that hang from the ceiling. The rarefaction of the atmosphere caused by the heat of the burners carries off the vitiated air to flues in the roof. The admission of fresh air is by perforated iron gratings, fixed under the front paneling of the side galleries. These galleries run the whole length of the building. There is also a gallery at the north end. The hall will seat 1100 in the area, 550 in the side galleries, and 750 in the north gallery—in all 2400, exclusive of the orchestra. The arrangements, however, will admit of the accommodation of 4000 persons. There are four entrances to the hall, two at the north end and two at the south; and there are four stone staircases at different parts of the building. The organ in the gallery is a temporary one. An organ, from the establishment of Messrs. Gray and Davidson, of

London, is to be erected, at a cost of £2000.

The extreme length of the buildings now completed is about 300 feet. The extreme breadth, being that of the front in St. Nicholas-square, is 100 feet, tapering backwards to a breadth of forty-five feet. The whole has been erected from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Johnstone, of Newcastle, architect.

A further important addition will probably be soon made to the north end of the present erections. The existing Townhall buildings will then be extended about sixty feet northwards, making the total length 360 feet. In this extension it is proposed to accommodate the School of Design upon a moderate rental. The cost of the proposed new erections will be about £4000, which, added to the cost of the sites and old property, will make a total of about £13,000. About £30,000 will cover the total outlay upon the present buildings when thoroughly finished. The original contract with Mr. Robson was about £17,000; but, in consequence of improvements subsequently introduced, the cost has exceeded the estimates.



INAUGURATION OF THE TOWNHALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—THE ROYAL CORTEGE PASSING THROUGH WOODHOUSE-LANE —SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 292.

A RETURN of the Registered Newspapers in the United Kingdom, and the Number of Stamps issued to each for every quarter respectively, from July, 1855, to the end of 1857, has just been published. The compulsory stamp having been abolished, this return supplies only a partial indication of the circulation of each newspaper—as a much larger impression is printed of unstamped than of stamped copies. It will be seen that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS still holds its ground in spite of all opposition—the return just published showing that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had three times more stamps than any other weekly newspaper published in London or in the empire. Nor need the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS shrink from a comparison in this respect with the most largely-circulated of the daily newspapers. Take, for example, the *Times*, which overtops its rivals in so lordly a manner. From the accompanying return it may be readily seen (bearing in mind the fact of the dailies having six issues to one issue of the weeklies) that the average number of stamps used for each impression of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the year 1857 was more than double the number required during the same period for each impression of the *Times*.

During the year 1857 the number of Penny and Threepenny Stamps issued to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was One million seven hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

We annex the following tabular statement of the number of stamps issued during the four quarters of the year 1857 to the principal Weekly and to the Daily Metropolitan Newspapers:—

METROPOLITAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Names of Newspapers.	Quarter to March 31.	Quarter to June 30.	Quarter to Sept. 30.	Quarter to Dec. 31.	Total for 1857.
Illustrated London News	391,086	475,028	460,691	384,051	1,711,456
Bell's Weekly Messenger	118,500	125,000	133,500	123,500	500,500
Bell's Life in London	86,000	92,000	95,000	91,000	364,000
Weekly Times	91,021	74,802	82,689	76,101	324,613
Idiot's Weekly London	77,000	71,500	72,000	73,000	293,500
Mark-lane Express	78,000	60,000	72,000	78,000	288,000
Weekly Dispatch	40,550	74,654	55,000	74,142	244,346
Field	57,500	59,000	58,500	65,500	240,500
Guardian	44,000	43,000	45,500	45,500	178,000
Observer	34,000	33,000	31,000	31,000	129,000
Examiner	31,550	30,550	30,525	32,800	125,425
Watchman	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	105,000
Nonconformist	23,500	24,000	22,625	21,925	92,050
Illustrated Times	21,150	19,500	24,310	23,500	88,460
Economist	19,000	19,000	19,500	17,500	75,000
Press	18,000	18,000	15,000	14,000	65,000
Era	17,000	15,000	15,850	16,000	63,850
Sunday Times	16,500	16,500	13,500	14,379	60,879
Saturday Review	12,000	11,000	15,500	21,000	69,500
Spectator	15,000	15,000	15,500	13,500	59,000
John Bull and Britannia	14,000	15,000	13,675	13,500	56,175
United Service Gazette	10,986	11,500	11,500	12,473	46,459
Westminster Times	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	36,000
English Churchman	9,000	8,500	9,100	8,450	35,050
Railway Times	10,000	6,000	10,000	7,000	33,000
Leader	8,500	7,200	7,500	7,100	31,300
Christian Times	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,500	30,000
British Banner	9,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	24,000
Union	5,200	6,000	6,000	5,500	22,700
Atlas	3,000	4,500	3,000	3,000	13,500

METROPOLITAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

The Times	888,834	875,810	931,013	943,134	3,638,791
Express	144,438	144,165	128,773	149,505	566,881
Morning Post	105,000	100,000	120,000	105,000	430,000
Morning Herald	81,500	80,000	81,000	67,000	309,500
Globe	60,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	240,000
Daily News	59,895	54,902	59,765	54,903	229,465
Star	54,000	51,000	55,000	52,000	212,000
Evening Star	40,000	35,000	42,000	49,000	166,000
Standard	38,000	37,000	27,000	25,000	127,000
Evening Herald	—	1,500	41,000	50,000	92,500
Morning Advertiser	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
Morning Chronicle	27,000	20,000	20,000	16,000	83,000
Morning News	2,000	6,000	—	3,000	11,000

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

publishes, besides the above number of stamped Papers, three times as many unstamped copies, making an average of upwards of 140,000 Copies per Week.

The Proprietor and Conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS believe that one of the causes of this great success is that the Journal has always honestly advocated NATIONAL INTERESTS, without fear or flattery of party or class; and that it receives a ready welcome in every home, for the reason that all objectionable and immoral subjects are rigidly excluded from its columns. It is also popular for the mass of information embodied in its pages, for the beauty of its Engravings, and for the splendid Coloured Pictures which it occasionally publishes.

The public may rest assured that increased exertions shall be used further to improve the Illustrations, and to render this Journal a Pleading Instructor in Politics, Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

198, Strand, Sept. 18, 1858.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON AT GRANTHAM.

After a lapse of nearly two centuries, a statue has been erected in honour of this great philosopher, in the locality of his boyhood, and where were sown the germs of that mathematical lore which rendered his name famous in his own country, and in his own day, as well as in all lands and all ages.

The inauguration took place on Tuesday morning. There was a procession from the Grammar School, where Newton was educated, to St. Peter's-hill. The procession consisted of the Mayor and other municipal authorities, the clergy, headed by the Bishop of the diocese, Lord Brougham, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Master of the Mint, the committee, and the gentlemen attending by invitation. There were also the boys from the Grammar School, the head boy carrying the "Principia," the second the reflecting telescope made by Newton, and the third Newton's prism, also made by his own hands.

A semicircular platform, erected for the accommodation of the spectators, was occupied by a numerous assemblage from the district, as well as from more distant places.

The statue is placed on a vacant piece of ground at the south end of High-street, lately known as Wood-hill, but to which the original name of St. Peter's-hill has been restored, and faces the west, looking along the road which Sir Isaac must have passed whenever he came to Grantham.

The expense of the monument was raised by public subscription amounting to £1630, of which sum her Majesty and the Prince Consort contributed £100, and Grantham and the neighbourhood £600.

On a raised platform in front of the statue were placed two state chairs of very beautiful design, the property, we believe, of the Corporation of Grantham, and here were seated the Bishop of the diocese and the Mayor of the town. In front of these seats was a third chair—an arm-chair—to which Lord Brougham was inducted by the Mayor. It was such a chair as one sees occasionally in a country mansion, more rarely in a farmhouse, straight in the back, with carved arms and legs, slightly carved all over, and a horse-hair cushion, covered with what had been in its time, when it came from the hands of its maker, crimson moreen, but now faded and discoloured by age and wear. The wear had in fact been so hard as to reveal along the whole length of its front the material with which it had been stuffed. It was the chair used by Newton himself nearly 200 years ago, while the original illustrious owner was composing the "Principia."

Immediately his Lordship had taken his seat on the honoured relic, a signal was given by the Mayor, and then the covering of the statue immediately fell to the ground. The disclosure of the statue was received with an enthusiastic cheer by the assembled thousands.

Lord Brougham then delivered a most eloquent address, in which he traced the brilliant discoveries of Newton, whom he looked upon "as the greatest genius ever bestowed by the bounty of Providence for instructing mankind on the frame of the universe and the laws by which it is governed;" his Lordship concluding his review of the genius and works of Newton in these terms:—

"To so remove a benefactor to the world, thus exalted to the loftiest place

by the common consent of all men—one whose life, without the intermission of an hour, was passed in the search after truths the most important, and at whose hands the human race had only received too late, never evil—no memorial has been raised by those nations which erected statues to tyrants and conquerors, the scourges of mankind, whose lives were passed, not in the pursuit of truth, but the practice of falsehood—across whose lips, if truth ever chanced to stray towards some selfish end, it surely failed to obtain belief—who, to slake their insatiable thirst of power or of pre-eminence, trampled on all the rights and squandered the blood of their fellow-creatures; whose course, like lightning, blasted while it dazzled; and who, reversing the Roman Emperor's noble regret, deemed the day lost that saw the sun go down upon their forbearance, no victim deceived, betrayed, or oppressed. That the worshippers of such pestilent genius should consecrate to outward symbol of the admiration they freely confessed to the memory of the most illustrious of men is not matter of wonder; but that his own countrymen, justly proud of having lived in his time, should have left this duty to their successors, after a century and a half of professed veneration and lip homage, may well be deemed strange. The inscription upon the cathedral, the masterpiece of his celebrated friend's architecture, may possibly be applied in defence of this neglect:—"If you seek for a monument, look around." If you seek for a monument, lift up your eyes to the heavens, which show forth his fame. Nor, when we recollect the Greek orator's exclamation, that the whole earth is the monument of illustrious men, can we stop short of declaring that the universe itself is Newton's. Yet, in raising the statue which preserves his likeness, near the place of his birth, and on the spot where his prodigious faculties were unfolded and trained, we at once gratify our honest pride as citizens of the same State, and humbly testify our grateful sense of the Divine goodness which deigned to bestow upon our race one so marvellously gifted to comprehend the works of infinite wisdom, and to make all his study of them the source of religious contemplation, both philosophical and sublime (Enthusiastic applause)."

The Mayor then presented to the noble Chairman a beautifully-bound copy of Newton's "Principia," which his Lordship accepted, returning thanks for the present in a few suitable remarks.

At three o'clock about 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to déjeuner at the Exchange Hall. Among the company were Lord Brougham, the Bishop of the diocese, the Mayor of the town, the Master of the Mint, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Professor Whewell, the Right Hon. J. Trollope, M.P.; Sir D. Brewster, the Rev. C. Madison (Vicar), Mr. C. Turnall, Mr. W. M. Welby, M.P.; Mr. A. Wilson, M.P.; Sir John Thorsell, and most of the leading gentry of the surrounding district.

[We intend to illustrate this interesting Inaugural Ceremony next week, and shall at the same time give an Engraving of the Statue; also a summary of Lord Brougham's speech, in which the noble Lord "rose to the height of his great argument."]

AN IRON FIREPROOF STRONG ROOM has just been supplied by Messrs. Chubb and Son to the Bank of British North America, and shipped to Vancouver's Island. The room is seven feet high, nine feet four inches deep, and seven feet wide, and is constructed entirely of wrought iron, and lined with fire-resisting materials. The interior is fitted with nineteen separate and distinct lock-up safes, besides shelving for books and papers; and the exterior is secured by two large folding-doors, having three detector locks throwing twenty bolts all round. The room was shipped in parts, and will be fastened together from the interior on arrival at its destination. The total weight is thirteen tons and three-quarters of a hundredweight.

The Foreign Office, in Downing-street, is now in connection with the Submarine Telegraph Central Station, and messages will now be received direct by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from the various British Embassies throughout Europe, and vice versa. The Secretary for India will also receive his despatches from the Governor-General at the India House direct—a connection with that department being about to be established.

The Secretaries of the Cawnpore Memorial Church have announced that the Bishop of Calcutta, who is about to leave England for his diocese, has kindly undertaken to make personal inquiries in India, with a view to determine the most eligible site for the proposed church, so as to carry out the designs of the promoters with as little delay as possible.

Orders having been given by the City Sewers Commissioners to Mr. Chadwick, the City paviour, to relay the whole of the eastern and southern sides of St. Paul's Churchyard with four-inch cubes, the Dean of the Cathedral has given permission for the carriage-way on the north side of the edifice to be opened during the relay for the purposes of the public traffic.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

GREAT firmness has again prevailed in the various departments of the Stock Exchange. In the value of home securities, compared with last week, no fluctuations of moment have been recorded; but prices generally have been well supported, notwithstanding that the dealings, both for Money and Time, have been only moderate. The Unfunded Debt has been very firm.

The supply of money in the discount market continues extensive, and the rates rule very low, the current quotations for first-class short paper having been 2½ to 3½ per cent. Although trade and commerce generally are improving, the quantity of paper on offer is limited, and the Bank is still doing a trifling amount of discount business.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the value of our export trade in August, and during the first eight months of the year, compared with 1857 and 1856, are, on the whole, favourable. Last month the total shipments were valued at £11,134,763, against £11,638,805 in August, 1857, and £10,763,222 in 1856. The eight months' exports were £75,596,561, against £84,066,718 in 1857, and £74,689,934 in 1856. Compared with the latter year, therefore, our shipments have increased by £909,630; but the falling-off is heavy when we take last year's statement into account, the decline being £9,070,154.

The report of the Ottoman Bank shows a profit for the past half-year of £11,193, which has enabled the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Nearly £500,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England since the 16th inst., and there is every prospect of a further large addition to the stock, arising from the favourable state of the Exchanges, and the almost total absence of demand for bullion on continental account. The Bank now holds about £19,000,000, against under £12,000,000 last year.

It has become a serious question in more than one quarter whether it will be possible to raise the remainder of the last Turkish loan of £5,000,000. The scrip is still at a discount; the public, for the most part, are not coming forward as buyers; and the market may be called "flat." Of course, everything will depend upon the future state of the demand; but we may safely state that two-fold object which the Ottoman Government have in view—viz., the withdrawal of inferior paper money and the correction of the exchanges, will be defeated, unless the remaining two millions are forthcoming.

The Paris Bourse has been somewhat active this week, and prices, both of the Three per Cents and the Four-and-a-half per Cents, have further advanced. The principal cause of the rise is a reduction in the interest on French Treasury Bonds. Henceforth the rate will be 2½ per cent on Bonds of three to five months, and 3 per cent on those of six to twelve months.

The imports of bullion this week have been under £100,000, and the shipments have been chiefly confined to £27,000 to India and China.

Another Swedish Loan—being the fourth contracted this year—has made its appearance at Hamburg. The amount required is £800,000.

The dealings in the English Stock Market on Monday were very moderate, and prices closed rather easier than on Saturday. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 97½; Ditto, for Account, 97½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 82 and 81; Long Annuities, 1830, 14; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto, Second Issue, 98½; Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 37s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; India Stock marked 216½ and 216; and India Scrip, Second Issue, 98½. There was more firmness in the market on Tuesday, and prices had an upward tendency—the Three per Cents having realised 97½ for Money, and 97½ for the Account; India Debentures were 98½; and the Second Issue marked 98½; India Bonds were 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 38s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; India Scrip, Second Issue, was done at 98½. The highest quotations marked on Wednesday were:—Consols, for Money, 97½; Ditto, for Account, 97½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 82; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto, Second Issue, 98½; India Scrip, Second Issue, 98½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 38s. prem. There was very little variation in the value of English Funds on Thursday, but the market was decidedly buoyant. Consols, for Money, were 97½; and for the Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, March, were 34s. to 37s.; Ditto, June, 24s. to 27s. prem.; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto, Second Issue, 98½; India Bonds, 13s. prem.; India Stock was done at 217½.

The transactions in the new Turkish Scrip have been but moderate, at from 1½ to 2½ dis. All other Foreign Securities have ruled firm, at very full prices. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Austrian Five per Cents, 95½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 1838, 96½; Ditto, 1852, 96½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 78; Chilean Six per Cents, 107; Mexican Three per Cents, 22; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 93 and 91; Peruvian Three per Cents, 73; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 100½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 46; Ditto for Account, 46½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24½; Ditto Passive, 11½; Ditto, Committee's, Certificates of Coupons, not funded, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 90½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 40½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 100½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 66½.

A full average business has been passing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices almost generally have been firmly supported.—Australia have marked 92½; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and County, 27½; London Joint Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 46½; New South Wales,

48; Ottoman, 18½; South Australia, 32½; Ditto, New, 23; Union of Australia, 57; Union of London, 24½; and Western Bank of London, 32.

The dealings in Miscellaneous Securities have been rather limited compared with last week. However, very little change has taken place in the quotations.—The Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are nominally quoted at about 300. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have been done at 14½; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-half per Cent Preference, 26; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 4½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 11; European and American Steam, 2½; General Steam Navigation Company, 25 ex div.; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 2½; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85½; Ditto, New, 18½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 2½; Rhymney Iron, 25; Royal Mail Steam, 61½; South Australian Land, 38; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1; Canada Government Six per Cents, 115½; New Brunswick Ditto, 110; New South Wales Government Five per Cents, 100½; South Australian Government Six per Cents, 112; London Docks, 109; Birmingham Canal, 94 ex div.; Oxford, 105½; Rochdale, 84; Stafford and Worcester, 500; Warwick and Napton, 9; East London, 115½; Ditto Four per Cent Preference, 20½; Ditto Five per Cent Preference, 25; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96; West Middlesex, 107; Vauxhall Bridge, 19; Waterloo Old Annuities of £3, 50; Ditto New, of £7, 20.

The Railway Share Market may be considered steady, although the business transacted in it has not been extensive. Prices have on the whole been well supported. The last total traffic receipts of the United Kingdom amount to £510,910, against £508,420 in the corresponding week of 1857. The increase therefore is £2490. The following were the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 85½ ex div.; Cornwall, 4½; East Anglian, 16½; Eastern Counties, 61½; East Lancashire, 91½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 20½; Great Northern, 102; Ditto, A Stock, 81; Great Western, 51; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½; London and Blackwall, 52; London and Brighton, 110; London and North-Western, 90; London and South-Western, 93; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51½; Midland, 96½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 68½; North British, 56 ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto, York, 74; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 27½; Shropshire Union, 43½; South-Eastern, 71½ ex div.; South Wales, 75½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1 115; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 70; Great Northern Five per Cent, 120; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent, 92; Ditto, Four per Cent, 85; Ditto, Five per Cent, Redeemable, 97; Ditto, Chester Five per Cent Shares, 92; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 69½; London and Brighton, 119; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 118½; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 92½; North British, 107½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97½; Scottish North-Eastern Debenture, 90.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon, 3½; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 106½; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, 38; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 18; Ditto, New, 10½; Ditto, Five-and-a-half per Cent Bonds, 100; Madras Five per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Third Extension, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Baltic and San-Francisco, 31; Eastern of France, 20½; Great Luxembourg, 81; Lombard-Venetian, 131; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34½; Sambre and Meuse, 81; Southern of France, 24.

The dealings in Mining Shares have been somewhat restricted. Without much pressure upon the market, prices have been fairly supported.

THE MARKETS.

CORN.—In today's market, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and prices were 1s to 2s per quarter lower than on Monday last. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—was very dull, and 1s to 2s per quarter lower to purchase. Fine malting barley realised full currencies, but inferior foreign parcels were rather drooping. Malt changed hands slowly, at late rates. Oats were much less in demand, and inferior parcels had a depressing tendency. Beans and peas were a slow inquiry, and, in some instances, prices were a shade lower. Flour was very dull, at barely late rates.

SEPT. 22.—For nearly all kinds of produce we had a slow inquiry to-day, at Monday's currency.

WHEAT.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s. to 4s.; ditto, white, 4s. to 5s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s. to 4s.; ditto, white, 4s. to 5s.; grinding barley, 2s. to 3s.; distilling ditto, 2s. to 3s.; malting ditto, 3s. to 4s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 6s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 6s.; Chevalier, 6s. to 7s.; York, white and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 3s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 2s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 2s.; tick beans, 3s. to 3s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; mangel, 4s. to 4s.; white, 4s. to 4s.; boluses, 4s. to 4s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s. to 4s.; town household, 5s. to 5s.; country marks, 4s. to 5s. 12s. 20s. 1b.; French, 3s. to 3s. 7s. per cwt.; American, 2s. to 2s. per barrel.

SEEDS.—For most kinds of seeds the demand is somewhat inactive, at our quotations (taken support last week's currency). Linseed, English, crushing, 5s. to 6s.; Calcutta, 5s. to 5s.; hempseed, 4s. to 4s. per quarter; canola, 1s. to 1s. per cwt.; brown mustardseed, 1s. to 1s.; ditto, white, 1s. to 1s.; fax, 1s. to 1s. per bushel; English Rapeseed, 6s. to 6s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £3 15s. to £3 15s. per ton. Canary seed, 6s. to 7s. per quarter; red clover 5s. to 6s.; ditto, white, 5s. to 7s. per cwt.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4½ lb. loaf.

THE PUBLIC sales held this week have gone off steadily, at about previous quotations. Privately a steady business is doing, at 10d. per lb. for common round combs.

SUGAR.—Although there has not been so much activity in the demand, the market for raw sugars has continued firm, at very full prices. Refined goods have changed hands slowly, at 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lump.

COTTON.—There has been much less activity in our market compared with several previous weeks, nevertheless late rates are supported.

RICE.—Only a limited business is doing in our market, yet prices rule about stationary.

PROVISIONS.—For Irish butter the demand is very inactive, and prices have a drooping tendency. English qualities move off slowly at late rates, and foreign parcels are offering on lower terms. Bacon continues to give way, but had 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer. Other articles are a slow sale.

TALLOW.—Our market is firm, and P.Y.C. on the spot is worth 4s. 6d. For the last three months' delivery the quotation is 4s. 3d. per cwt.

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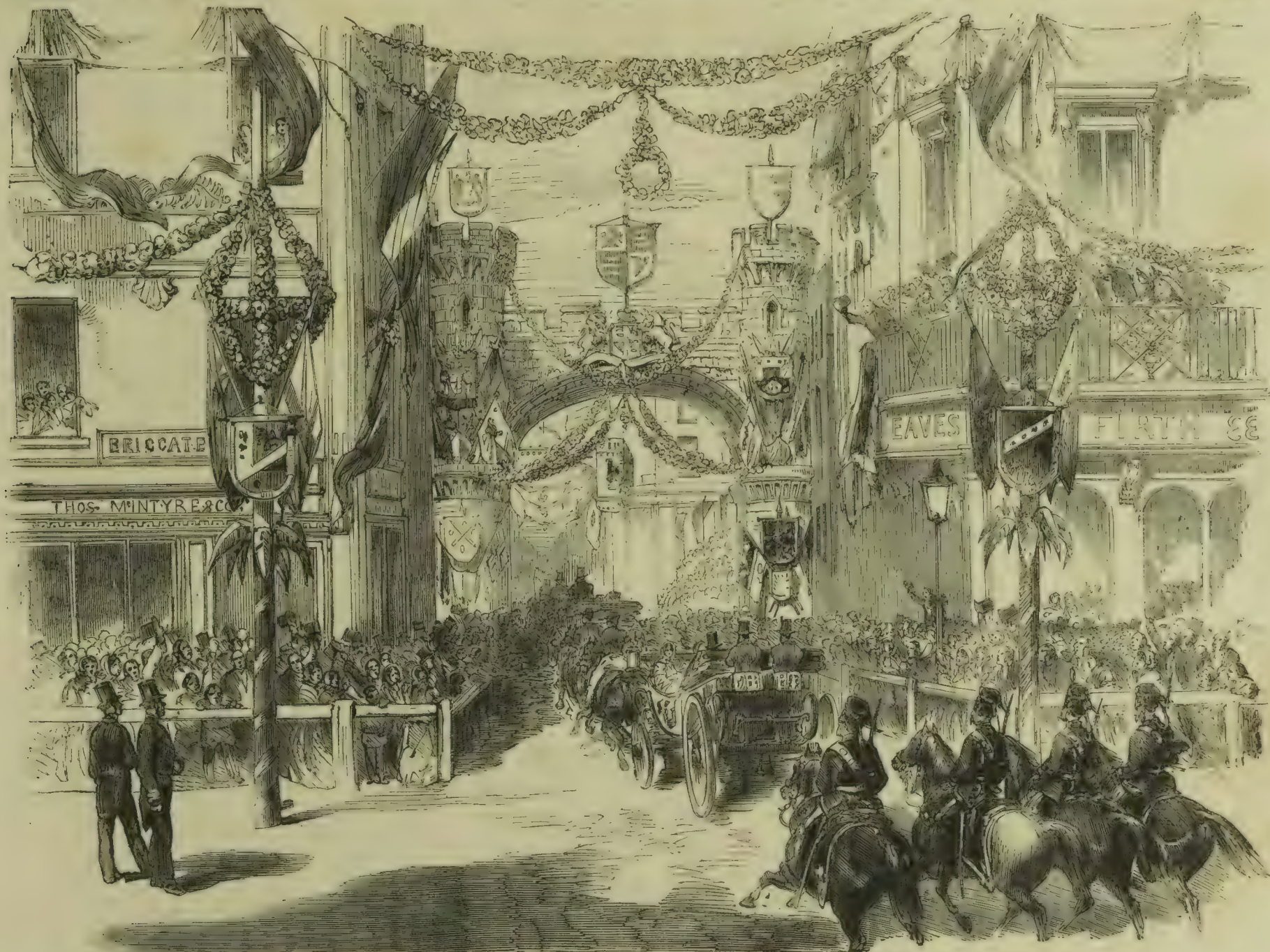
FOR YOUTH A NEW DEPARTMENT IS ASSIGNED. NICOLL'S CAPE SUIT has been recently introduced by H. J. and D. Nicoll, and is made in various materials. All retain with customary usefulness an unusual degree of novelty, together with moderate prices. The Hawkeley is an Overcoat particularly well adapted for Young Gentlemen. The Kilt and Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Prince, may be had here complete. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

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NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT has all these advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, it avoids giving to the wearer an out-of-date appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, and in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well known to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly-stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London; but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected.—If the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; and 23 Cornhill.

LADIES' First-Class Elastic BOOTS at Mode-rate Prices.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots—Single Soles, Military Heels, 14s. 6d.; Double Soles, 15s. 6d. Trable Soles, 17s. 6d.; Elastic House Boots, 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. Illustrated Price Catalogues free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL 199, Oxford-street.

MECH'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVEL-LING BAGS.—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London. Bronzes, vases, pressed and carved wood, and manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes, and work tables, inkstands, fans; the largest stock in England of paper-maché elegancies, writing-desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, baguennon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Leadenhall-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor-strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mech's establishments have been so long famed.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH BOAR-LANF.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—THE ROYAL CORTÈGE PASSING THROUGH BRIGGATE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We conclude this week our Illustrations of the scenes and incidents connected with the inauguration by her Majesty of the Leeds Town-hall. The Queen's triumphal progress from Woodley House to the Townhall has already been recorded in this Journal; all that is necessary at present, therefore, is to give a few particulars of the decorations at those points in the line of her Majesty's route which our Artists have selected for representation.

WOODHOUSE-LANE.

At the junction of the Moor with Woodhouse-lane, near the north-east end of the Reservoir, commenced those street decorations which, for the day, transformed the line of route to the Townhall into a series of floral avenues, colonnades, and triumphal arches.

The residents in Blenheim-terrace and the adjoining property decorated the road below the bar in a very tasteful manner, from a design by Mr. Dillon, of the Strand, London. The idea contemplated was that of a floral avenue, and it was carried out by the erection of two lines of ornamented columns thirty-five feet high, running parallel with the line of barriers, from the summits of which floated gay streamers; immediately beneath the streamers were festoons of artificial oak-leaves and roses, which crossed the carriage-way alternately at intervals of ten or twelve yards—the latter being looped up at two points, and the former in the centre, with a very pleasing effect. The columns, of which there were seven on each side, were painted white, and the upper portions, from a height of about fifteen feet, were encircled with a spiral wreath of gold fringe, rising from a trophy of banners, beneath which were ornamented tablets bearing the arms of the Royal family.

The Albion Brewery was tastefully decorated. In the middle of the archway was a rich display of national flags, forming one massive trophy, in the centre of which were large Prince of Wales's feathers, with the words, "Welcome to England's Hope." The flags were furled, and blocked up the upper portion of the arch. From the small half turrets on each side of the gateway trophies of flags were erected, the centre being a rich banneret; and rising from the back of the colossal stone lion which surmounts the gateway there floated the union jack. Mr. Whaite, of Manchester, superintended the decorations of these works.

A second triumphal arch, with two fronts, was erected just below Kelsall-street, crossing the road from the warehouse of Mr. Alderman Kelsall to that of Mr. Sykes on the west side of the road, and presenting bold and richly-decorated faces to the north and south. The design was intended to be emblematical of the woollen trade of the district, the merchants in the neighbourhood having subscribed for its erection with that view. The arch itself consisted of a single span, twenty-four feet wide and twenty-seven feet high, resting upon two imitation granite pillars, the whole supporting a frieze and entablature, grained in white marble, surmounted by a dais, on which was enthroned a figure of Britannia, holding the union jack in her right hand and the trident in her left, with the lion and emblems of war and commerce at her feet, the group being surrounded with a trophy of banners of the various nations with which Leeds is connected by trade and commerce. The faces of the piers were ornamented with busts of her Majesty and Prince Albert, placed on brackets and surmounted with bannerets, above which were the Royal ciphers in medallions, supporting the crown. The piers terminated in rock cornices, surmounted with trophies of flags, inclosing oval shields, quartered with the arms of France and Prussia. In the centres of the entablatures were circular shields, bearing the national coat of arms, upon which rested the crown, and beneath were the sword and mace. From these shields fell handsome festoons of scarlet cloth, which were continued across the entablatures, and passed thence behind the arms of France and Prussia, from which they hung over the sides in graceful folds, fringed with blue. On the spandrils of the arch were the arms of Leeds and of England, in gold and other colours. Suspended across the archway were festoons of red, white, and blue cloth, of local manufacture, from which hung shields quartered with the fleece; and following the inner curves of the arch were hung festoons of flowers, looped up at short intervals, and giving a pleasing variety to the decorations. The structure was almost covered with banners, no less than seventy being used in the various trophies with which it was ornamented. It was erected by Mr. Barran, from a design by Mr. Fearnside, who also executed the painting, which was in oil.

The approaches to Upperhead-row from Woodhouse-lane were relieved by a series of floral decorations, which extended to the junction of the street with Briggate, and gave the appearance of a continuous archway of festoons. At the bottom of Woodhouse-lane were floral arches, decorated with pendent festoons of artificial flowers.

BOAR-LANE AND WEST BAR.

The proximity of this line of street to the ancient castle suggested the idea of its decoration in the castellated style of the Norman period, and it was effectively carried out by Mr. Dillon, of the Strand, London, to whom the work was intrusted by the local committee. The street was entered from Briggate by a massive arched gateway, twenty-five feet high, flanked with octagonal towers, rising to the height of thirty-five feet, surmounted with machicolated battlements. In addition to the centre arch, small lancet-shaped ways had been made in the pillars for foot-passengers. The pillars, as well as the front of the arch, were decorated with banners and ancient armour, inclosing shields quartered with the armorial bearings of Yorkshire and other families, the arms of Earl Fitzwilliam and of Sir Harry Smith being prominently placed on the principal front of the gateway. The centre was surmounted by the arms of England, above which waved the Royal standard, and from the towers floated appropriate banners, inscribed with the local arms, and from various points were suspended artificial festoons. An arch of somewhat similar character crossed the street at the other extremity, from the Commercial-buildings to the Yorkshire Bank, at the junction of West Bar with Wellington-street. It included an archway with battlements, springing from two circular towers. It was surmounted by banners, halberds, spears, and other weapons of the period, the ancient English arms being placed in the centre, and on the faces of the arch were armorial shields. On the spandrils were the lion and the unicorn, rampant, each bearing a banner inscribed with the Cross of St. George. From the lower ends of the pillars were festoons, which crossed from one to the other. These two arches formed the principal features in the decorations, but the style of the period was maintained in the other portions of the street with a good deal of effect. Near the White Horse, the bottom of Albion-street, and the top of Mill Hill, were bracket arches, broken in the centre, as though dilapidated by time, but united together with festoons, and the faces were ornamented with shields and arms, surrounded with banners. Between the arches the street was crossed at intervals with festoons of artificial evergreens, interwoven with dead oak-leaves. In the centre they were attached to an invisible wire, being looped up at each side by golden lions' head. The houses also, in many instances, were adorned with ancient flags and armour.

BRIGGATE.

The decorations of Briggate, the principal street of the town, under the superintendence of Mr. Dillon, of the Strand, London, were of an effective character, and represented an avenue of palm-trees, 40 feet high and 360 yards long, ornamented with trophies, shields, banners, and floral festoons, running both longitudinally and transversely along the entire length, the avenue terminating in a triumphal arch just below Boar-lane. The poles were placed at intervals of twelve yards, on a line with the barriers. The lower portions were painted in imitation of the bark of the palm-tree; and about nine feet from the ground were rows of palm-leaves, gilded and silvered, from which sprang trophies of flags, inclosing shields of Royal and distinguished Yorkshire and other families. Floating immediately above these trophies were gay streamers in various colours, and from the points where they were attached were suspended longitudinal festoons, extending from pole to pole, on each side, from the top to the bottom of the street. Still higher, and giving an appropriate relief to the line of columns, were hung pear-

shaped chandeliers, made of artificial flowers. From the summits of the columns floated banners in great variety of colour and design. The lines of transverse festoons crossed the street at an elevation of about thirty feet, being looped up midway across with the Prince of Wales's feathers, and having suspended from the centres bouquets of artificial flowers. In addition to this general design every house was profusely, in many cases most tastefully, decorated. Where all was so excellent it seems invidious to select any one instance. We cannot, however, refrain from specially referring to the singularly-elegant decoration at Mr. Appleby's, at No. 61. On Wednesday night this establishment was splendidly illuminated in devices. At the base was "Rule Britannia;" above it was a circle with a lion rampant in the centre, and at the top of the circle was a crown. On each side was a branch: at the top was the star of Brunswick; flag on each side. Motto, "Victoria Regina." During the night all was taken down. The entire building was covered with dahlias. There were 30,000 used, the weight of them being about half a ton. Above the dahlias was a large banner with the motto, "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men," having the Royal arms in the centre. On the top of the building there were three trees with large flags floating above them; motto on flags, "A Yorkshire Welcome to our beloved Queen." Shortly before her Majesty entered the street the proprietor had the roadway in front of his place strewn with flowers—the soldiers, &c., filing on each side of the street so as not to injure them.

As already stated, the avenue terminated in a triumphal arch, which crossed the street from Messrs. Beckett and Co.'s bank to Mr. Pickard's, immediately below Boar-lane. It was designed and erected by Mr. Dillon, as were also the other portions of the decorations, and it was of a richly ornamental character. It consisted of one arch, resting upon square pillars, and surmounted by a pediment, the frieze of which was decorated with the Royal arms in gold and colours. The lower portions of the pillars were relieved with niches, in which were placed vases of flowers, in silver, the sides being ornamented with mixed Doric and Ionic white marble pilasters. The entablatures were filled in with striking portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, under which were the Royal arms of England and those of the Prince Consort. The pillars, as well as the apex of the pediment, were decorated with trophies of flags and banners; and festoons, with pendent fuchsias and roses, were hung across the face of the arch, and at other points, with considerable effect.

THE TOWN CLERK READING THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The main folding doors of the great hall were thrown open, and the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, and followed by the two Princesses, entered the hall amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. The scene presented by the hall at this moment was strikingly beautiful. The main portico was appropriated to ladies on each side, leaving a wide path in the centre for the Queen, her family and suite to advance to the dais, which was placed immediately in front of the orchestra. On each side of the dais were ranged the justices of the county and borough, and the members of the Corporation and gentlemen connected with the West Riding in an official or political capacity. At the south end of the hall the gallery was filled by an assemblage of ladies, whose dresses rivalled in hues and in tasteful arrangements of tints the finest parterres at Kew or the Crystal Palace—a statement which applies with equal truth to the dresses of the ladies on the floor of the hall, but who were not equally favoured in position for display. The immense assemblage of all that is dignified by rank, position, intelligence, wealth, and enterprise in the richest and most important province of the kingdom rose and received their Sovereign with cheer after cheer of the most genuine, hearty, and simultaneous character. The Queen, preceded by the Mayor, who stopped at the foot of the dais, ascended the steps, and, standing in front of the throne, with the Prince Consort and the Princess Helena on her left, and the Princess Alice on her right, repeatedly and graciously bowed her acknowledgments of the renewed acclamations which burst forth from all parts of the vast hall.

At length, the excitement having been somewhat calmed down and silence restored, the Lord Bishop of the diocese read the form of prayer specially composed for the occasion. The deep, solemn, and fervently-murmured "Amen" which spread through the hall at the close of the prayer for the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, was not the least significant occurrence of the day.

A full chorus, under the command of Professor Sterndale Bennett, and accompanied by the magnificent full-toned organ, then gave the National Anthem in admirable style—Mrs. Sutherland taking the solo parts, which she declaimed with great effect, and the audience at large joining very heartily in the choral portion.

The Mayor then came forward and presented the address to her Majesty from the Corporation—as given in the number of this Journal for the 11th inst.—which was read by Mr. Ikin, the Town Clerk.

Her Majesty, having received the address from the Mayor, handed it to the Earl of Derby, who occupied the left of the dais, a little behind the line occupied by the Royal family, and received from him the reply, which she read with her well-known beautifully distinct and clear enunciation.—The Queen's answer was also given in our Number for Sept. 11.

The Mayor again presented an address to the Prince Consort, which was also read by Mr. Ikin; and the Prince made a suitable reply.

The Mayor, with Mr. Alderman Richardson, the mover, and Mr. Councillor Joseph Middleton, the seconder of the address, then kissed hands; after which the Mayor was commanded to ascend the dais, and, having knelt down, the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on his Worship, receiving the sword from Colonel Ponsonby for the purpose. Sir Peter, on rising, again kissed hands, and was loudly cheered.

The members of the council present in their corporate character were then named to her Majesty as they passed in front of the throne, from the right to the left, as were also Mr. Blackburn, the borough coroner; Mr. Hepper, the borough treasurer; and Mr. H. Richardson, the clerk of the peace.

Lord Derby then said: "I am commanded by the Queen to declare, in her Majesty's name, that this hall is now opened" (loud cheers).

The Hallelujah Chorus was then very effectively sung, and the opening ceremony was concluded.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE TOWNHALL.

The scene in front of the Townhall during the period her Majesty was engaged in the inaugural ceremony in the interior, though lacking the presence of the chief personage in the state pageant, was not without interest. Besides the countless multitudes who thronged every available spot below, the Victoria and other galleries were well filled, while every window commanding a view was radiant with the fair faces and the rich dresses of a great concourse of ladies. The housetops also were alive with spectators. Gradually, as the time drew nigh when her Majesty's reappearance might be expected, a hush of expectation settled over the vast crowd, all eyes being directed to one point.

In the square was a guard of honour, composed of the 22nd Infantry, under the command of Colonel Harding. A portion of one side of Calverley-street was lined by the enrolled pensioners of the district, commanded by Colonel Sampson, and the veterans also lined both sides of East-parade, for a considerable distance beyond the Corporation triumphal arch. The barriers all round were kept by the metropolitan police. Lieut.-Col. Woodford, the Government Inspector of Police, was in the square; and amongst the gentlemen present connected with police establishments of different towns were Mr. Leveratt, chief constable of the Bradford police; and Mr. Glossop and Mr. Tandy, from Birmingham.

The decorations of the buildings on the Park-lane side of the square were of a very good character. Conspicuous "Welcomes" met the eye at all points, surrounded by numerous gay flags and tasteful devices, and "Victoria the theme of all." On the Townhall tower floated a large flag bearing the arms of the borough of Leeds. There were also the Prussian, French, American, and other national flags. The Royal standard was likewise hoisted. The steps of the south entrance to the hall were covered with beautiful crimson cloth, which also extended over the flagged public foot-path, and the centre of the portion covering the footpath bore the

Royal shield and mottoes. The band of the 22nd Regiment took post in front of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, and at intervals played some martial music.

On the reappearance of the Queen, after having performed the opening ceremony in the great hall, welcome salutations greeted her Majesty on every side. A continuation of the most uproarious cheering rolled forth a stormy welcome—a shout such as vast numbers alone could raise, full of depth, of fervour, and of enthusiasm. Her Majesty was escorted to her carriage by the Mayor and the other civic authorities, with the same state that attended her reception; and at one o'clock the Royal party left the Townhall for the Wellington station, loud huzzas following them throughout the densely-lined streets. A few minutes later, amid reiterated cheers from the spectators, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the members of her household, and the Earl of Derby, was on her way to Balmoral.

Thus terminated the Royal visit to Leeds—a visit which must long be remembered in the district with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

EMBLEMATIC GROUP OF FIGURES OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE LEEDS TOWNHALL.

The principal entrance to the building is under the south portico, and consists of a large archway, 32 feet high by 21 feet wide. The lower part contains three splendid doors, composed of highly ornamented wrought and cast ironwork, glazed. The tympanum of the arch has been filled in with an emblematic group of figures, and the panels have been elaborately carved, the work being executed by Mr. Thomas, of Alpha-road, London, the sculptor of the Houses of Parliament.

The group which is placed immediately over the three doors leading to the vestibule represents Leeds in its commercial and industrial character, fostering and encouraging the Arts and Sciences. The central figure, which is almost colossal, is that of a female, in free and elegant drapery, having in the outstretched right hand a wreath and in the left the distaff. Immediately behind this figure is a judicial chair, ornamented with rays of light, and flanked by owls, emblematic of wisdom, as well as being supporters of the arms of Leeds. On the right there is a personification of Poetry and Music, with the lyre and pipe, a Faun's head, and wreath of flowers in the background; and also a figure of Industry, looking with anxious care towards the principal figure, and holding in her hands samples of textile fabrics. She is represented as seated on a bale of goods, and resting her arm on an anvil, surrounded by various implements of trade. On the left there are also two figures, the one representing the Fine Arts, and the other Science. The former bears in her hands the emblems of painting, and leans upon a Corinthian capital, at the base of which is a bust of Minerva; the latter is represented in an attitude of repose, looking with a calm expression upon the figure of the Fine Arts, and holding in one hand the compass, in the other a globe, marked with the rudiments of geometry, and at her feet lie various portions of machinery. The panels forming the architrave to the arch, and spanning the group, are tastefully carved with various devices selected from the arms of the town, scroll ornaments, &c.

The centre panel contains the scales of Justice, surrounded with palm-branches. The large panels on each side of the entrance doorways are filled in with bold and classic scrolls and foliage, in the centre of each of which is a child bearing the fleece, having beneath the fawns and other emblems of Power and Justice, and above the caduceus of Mercury, symbolical of Order, Peace, and Prosperity.

The following communication was received on Friday week by the Mayor with reference to the Queen's visit to Leeds:—"Whitehall, Sept. 16, 1858. Sir,—It is with much satisfaction that I have to convey to you, by the Queen's command, the expression of her Majesty's entire approval of the arrangements which were made on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit to Leeds. The manifestation of loyalty and affection to her Majesty's throne and person on the part of the vast assemblages of her Majesty's faithful people afforded her Majesty the most sincere gratification, and they have left a deep and lasting impression upon her Majesty's mind and feelings.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, S. H. WALPOLE. To the Mayor of Leeds (Sir Peter Fairbairn)."

The exquisite dessert and other services provided for the use of her Majesty at Woodley House, together with the rich vases and other costly ceramic ornaments which adorned the rooms decorated for her Majesty's accommodation at the Townhall, were all the work of Mr. Daniell. At Stoneleigh Abbey and Warwick Castle, also, Mr. Daniell's elaborate ornaments excited the highest admiration. The chandelier in the reception-room and the prismatic lanterns in the vestibule of the Leeds Townhall were manufactured by the Messrs. Deffries, of London, who are the sole inventors and designers of these chandeliers and prismatic lanterns.

We have been requested to state that the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry had the honour of being the Queen's rear escort on the occasion of her Majesty proceeding, on the 8th instant, from the railway station to Woodsley House.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HAVING read in your Journal of the 4th September that Mr. C. T. Bright, engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, "was one of the original projectors of the Atlantic line," in justice to myself I intrude a few lines to correct such an error, feeling assured it was only stated in mistake. I declare myself to be the original projector of not only submarine telegraphs, but of that particular line. The Atlantic telegraph route was marked out by me on one of Messrs. Wyld's charts of the Atlantic Ocean, and publicly shown by me in 1851. In confirmation of my being such original projector I refer you to the Government documents dated in the year 1845, of which the following are copies:—

No. 1167. Registry of Joint-Stock Companies (Act, 16th June, 1845). Received from Jacob Brett, Esq., for the General Oceanic Telegraphic (P.R.) Company. Document entitled as under noted: Return of the name of Business and Promoters, together with the fee (one shilling) marked opposite thereto, payable on registration. For the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, George Taylor.

No. 384. Certificate of Provisional Registration of the General Oceanic Telegraphic Company. Pursuant to the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110. I, Frederick Rogers, Esq., Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, do hereby certify that the General Oceanic Telegraphic Company is provisionally registered according to law. Given under my hand, and sealed with my seal of office, this sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five. Frederick Rogers, Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Business Purposes.—"To form a connecting mode of communication by Telegraphic means from the British Islands, and across the Atlantic Ocean to Nova Scotia and the Canadas, the Colonies, and Continental Kingdoms."

I refer you also to your own Journal of May 8th, 1847; to the *Morning Chronicle*, April 6th, 1847; to the *Standard*, April 5th, 1847; to the *Evening Sun*, April 6th, 1847; to the *Weekly Times*, April 11th, 1847; and to the *Morning Post*, January 25th, 1849. JACOB BRETT.

47, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris, September 15, 1858.

THE NEW INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—We are now enabled to enumerate (says the *Times*) the principal offices in the new establishment of the Secretary of State for India, as just proposed to be constituted by Lord Stanley, and to furnish the names of the several gentlemen in charge, as secretaries of the various departments. They are as follows:—Revenue, Mr. Pritchard; Judicial, Mr. Hawkins; Political, Mr. Kaye; Railway and Telegraph, Mr. Danvers; Public Works, Mr. Thornton; Public or General, Mr. Bechillon. Military Department: Secretary, not yet known; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Esde. Marine and Transport Department: Superintendent, Mr. Plowden; Accountant-General, Mr. Friend; Auditor, Mr. Sandoz; Cashier, Mr. Dunsmuir; Inspector-General of Stores, General Bonner; Agent to Administrator-General, Mr. Clarke; Statistical Department and Keeper of Records, Mr. Hornidge; Chief Clerk, Mr. Onslow. Offices of Committees: Secretary to Finance, Home, and Public Works Committee, Mr. Danvers; Secretary to Revenue and Judicial, Mr. Pritchard; Secretary to Political and Military, Mr. Esde. The gentlemen named as secretaries above have, we believe, all been in charge of the duties which they have now to perform under a different denomination. Mr. Pritchard was assistant-examiner. Mr. Hawkins was also appointed an assistant-examiner upon his retirement from the office of Secretary to the Indian Law Commission. He is regarded as a high authority upon judicial questions, having held important posts in the civil service of India. Mr. Kaye, besides the responsible office he has heretofore filled in the Examiner's Department, is known to literature as the author of "The Life of Sir John Malcolm," and the "History of the Afghan War." Mr. Danvers has been connected with railways and telegraphs from their introduction into India, and was the first witness examined by the Parliamentary committee of last session. Mr. Thornton was selected for the Public Works Department upon its formation a few years ago; and Mr. Bechillon has been associated with the General Department, which embraces subjects connected with education, the Post Office, and matters of a miscellaneous character. It will be observed that two distinguished men—namely, Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Philip Melville—both retire from the public service, with which they have been long and honourably identified, the former as the head of the Examiner's Department, and the latter as the Military Secretary.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

OCTOBER.

THE fly-fisher has carefully put away his rod, and books of artificial flies: all that is left him is to recall to his imagination the glorious sport he enjoyed on the banks of the Spey, when landing salmon of eighteen and two-and-twenty pounds weight. The angler has laid aside his ground-ash stock with hazle top, his floats, and trimmers, and is no longer to be seen on the banks of the "silver-footed," or rather fetid, "Thamesis," eyeing "the dancing cork and bending reed." The cricketer has grasped his bat for the last time for some months, and has stored away his stumps, balls, tubular indiarubber gloves, and wicket-keeping gloves. The wandering Zingari have struck their camp and gipsy tents, and ceased for a season to be the terror of "All England." The Kentish Bowmen, the Woodmen of Arden, have unstrung their unerring weapons, while the female archers shoot their arrows at higher game than butts or targets. The yachtsman's "occupation's gone": the raking schooner, the clipping cutter, the seaworthy yawl, of the Royal Squadron and other clubs are enjoying their "mud baths" in the Medina and Itchen Rivers. The crews of the Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and Westminster boats rest on their oars. The pigeon-shooter looks down with contempt upon the "blue rocks" of Hornsey Wood as he wanders over the moors or through the stubble-fields after the black game and nut-brown partridge. Fishing, cricket, pigeon-shooting, archery, yachting, and boating have now given way to hunting, pheasant-shooting, and steeplechasing. With respect to the latter (comparatively speaking) modern innovation, animated as we are by no ascetic or austere feeling against the amusements of any class of men, we own that we highly disapprove of this sport: it is one that cannot be warranted by the most simple consideration of humanity; it is one that every English country gentleman ought conscientiously to condemn, for how can they with consistency, when acting as magistrates, fine a carter for illtreating his impoverished horses; send a drover to prison (in default of paying the penalty) for outraging humanity in torturing his cattle staggering on their way to the shambles, with swollen protruding tongue, distended nostrils, starting eyes, inflamed and heavy flanks; punish a jobmaster for working his postmen with sores on their shoulders; or sentence to the treadmill a huckster for driving his donkey to death, if they sanction a system which, for mere amusement, or, worse still, filthy lucre, subjects our most generous coursers to cruelties not less extreme, without even the hackneyed plea of necessity? That we have not overstated the case may easily be proved by referring to the list of "killed and wounded" steeds that have fallen victims to the steeplechase.

In taking a retrospective view of summer out-door amusements, we are happy to be able to say that the truly manly game of cricket is in a most flourishing state. Many of our most distinguished "pillars of the State," senators, and gentry take a delight in this national sport, which, among its greatest advantages, can boast of being the means of bringing the higher and humbler classes socially and good-humouredly together, of affording an opportunity of the peer and peasant meeting in friendly communion, and cementing that bond of good fellowship which ought to exist between the wealthy and their less fortunate brethren. The late Baron Alderson, than whom a more enlightened scholar or distinguished Judge never lived, addressed the following remarks to the grand jury of the county of Suffolk in the Summer Assizes of 1844:—"In a neighbouring county which I passed through on the circuit this time I had, what I am afraid I shall not have here—a day of rest; and I went out into the country and had the pleasure of seeing a match of cricket, in which a noble Earl, the Lord Lieutenant of his county, was playing with the tradesmen, the labourers, and all around him, and, I believe, he lost no respect from that cause: they loved him better, but they did not respect him less. I believe that, if the aristocracy associated more with the lower classes of society, the kingdom of England would be in a far safer, and society in a far sounder, condition. I wish I could put it to the minds of all to think so, because I feel it to be true." Yachting has thrived greatly during the last season. This we rejoice at, in a national point of view, as, in our sea-girt isle, every encouragement given to the bluejackets must prove advantageous to the country. Archery is progressing greatly, and a grand toxophilite meeting is about to take place at Eglinton Castle. Happy are we to find that the noble owner does not think it derogatory to the dignity of the representative of Royalty to encourage the good old sports of "merrie England," for we see by the newspapers the name of the Lord Lieutenant as forming one of an eleven at a cricket match in Ireland. This is as it should be: it reminds one of bygone days, when the writer of this, as a stripling in the garrison of Quebec, took part in a match in which the late Duke of Richmond, then Governor-General of Canada, surprised the weak minds of the inhabitants of that city by appearing in cricketer's attire, and bowling down five wickets, catching two most difficult balls, scoring forty-eight in two innings, and being returned "not out."

Return we to the month of October, which to the sportsman is a most delightful period. What can be more exhilarating than a day with the pheasants upon a bright, glorious, bracing morning—a day such as our fathers and grandfathers were wont to enjoy, before the modern battue system was introduced? Let us for a moment revert to the olden time when percussion-locks were not even in prospective existence, and when the "gunner" was up at daylight to enjoy a good hearty meal before he proceeded to the hedgerows and woods. Breakfast over, the party, seldom exceeding four or five, wended their way, accompanied by the keeper and dogs, to the scene of action, where they commenced operations. Every bit of ground was made good during the day; hedgerows were beat, turnips were walked through, stubbles were tried on the chance of a covey of partridges, and, finally, the woods echoed with the sound of a running fire, as the cry of "Cock!" was heard in the sylvan retreat. A crust of bread and cheese with a glass of mild October ale at a wayside public or farm house constituted the refreshment for master and man, who after this homely repast renewed their sport until the shades of evening set in. Returning home, the contents of the game-bags were displayed in the hall, and showed a fair return of cock pheasants (for hens were not indiscriminately slaughtered as they now are), partridges, hares, and rabbits. Compare the above with a modern battue. At eleven o'clock the party lounge into the breakfast-room, jaded with the late hours of the previous night in the smoking-room, and pamper their appetites with dordled kidneys and broiled bones, aided by draughts of brandy and soda. Cigars then are lit, and the guns, keepers, and dogs, having been sent on, the carriages are at the door to convey these degenerate sons of Britain to the place of meeting. There may be seen drawn up in line as many beaters as would form a company in a regiment of infantry, with a suitable number of leaders and men to pick up the game. The sportsmen are then placed in their respective positions, when the pheasants are driven up to them to be killed, very much after the fashion of shooting doves from a dovecot. After two hours of murdering fire luncheon is announced, consisting of hot mutton pies, cold beef, chickens, ham, and tongue, pot and meats, venison pasty, and baked potatoes, with every sort of drinkable, from pale ale to sparkling champagne. Cigars and short pipes are relit, and the massacre is carried on, with less damage, however, to the "bold peasantry" than before the epicurean repast. Carriages and horses are announced as daylight departs, and the game, upon the return home, is ostentatiously displayed on the lawn, that the ladies may witness the process of the knights of the trigger. Hundreds of pheasants, including nearly half of the fair sex, some awfully mutilated; scores of hares, many blown to atoms; dozens of rabbits, a few fit only to bait traps with, are counted over by the head keeper, who takes especial care to congratulate every "gunner" on his skillful deeds, thus ensuring "golden opinions" in return for his "soft sawder." In the remarks we have made our aim has not been to disparage the sportsmen of the present day, many of whom are first-rate shots, but to censure the modern, comparatively tame, system of the battue, which is as unlike wild sport as killing the caged tiger at the Zoological Gardens with a rifle and bullet would be in comparison of tracking and bearding the African lion in his den with Gordon Cumming. In this instance, measures, not men, are included in our condemnatory remarks.

HARVEST HOME.

DURING the present autumn—if we may judge from the prominence which has been given to the subject in some of the journals, both London and provincial—there has been a considerable observance of the good old English custom of harvest home. We learn from the chroniclers that "the practice of celebrating harvest home as a public festival—for a practice it has now become in many parts of the kingdom"—has been observed in more than one place with all the "accessories of a grand gala." It is not unworthy of remark that in several instances the ceremony was inaugurated and carried out under the direction of clergymen; Archdeacon Denison—a name so well known to the public—having had the merit of being the patron and conductor of one of the most successful and most original of these gatherings. The ancient character of the celebration, as might be expected under such auspices, has been much modified, the proceedings commencing with services in the church, and terminating with after-dinner speeches introducing or acknowledging toasts, which had the peculiarity of being drunk without drink of any kind. Looking to the good feeling which prevailed on these occasions, one cannot but desire that a custom the observance of which was once universal should not fall entirely into desuetude. A very little research would show that not only was harvest home at one time universal in England, but almost every county had its own peculiar mode of celebrating it: there were local differences in the rites, although the main features of the ceremony were the same. Of the antiquity of the custom we have proof on good authority; and we are told that, among the heathens of old, the masters of families, when the harvest was got in, were wont to feast with the servants who laboured for them in tilling the ground. In exact conformity with this it became common among Christians, when the fruits of the earth were gathered in and laid in their proper repositories, to provide a plentiful supper for the harvest men and servants of the family. At this entertainment all were for the time perfectly equal—there was no distinction of persons, but masters and servants sat at the same table, conversed freely together, and spent the remainder of the night dancing, and feasting, and singing with the most easy familiarity. Some authorities think that the origin of the custom is Jewish, and that the Pagans thus celebrated the opening of their first fruits to the gods in imitation of the Jews, who were accustomed to make great rejoicing at the end of harvest. There is no doubt that the festivity is of the most remote antiquity in all nations wherein agriculture flourished. In England harvest home was the greatest rural holiday of the year, because it concluded at once the most laborious and the most lucrative of the farmer's employments, and united repose and profit. A considerable change, however, has come over this holiday-making even where it is duly observed, as may be seen from the reports of the proceedings at East Brent, Aylsham (in Norfolk), Bushley (in Gloucestershire), and others which have been recently noted in the newspapers. Our ancestors used to burst into enthusiasm and joy at the end of harvest, and appear to have mixed even their previous labour with considerable merrymaking, in which they imitated the equality of the earlier ages. They crowned wheatheaves with flowers, sang, danced, invited each other, or met to feast, as at Christmas, in halls and rich houses; and what was a very amiable, and even wise, custom—every one that had been concerned, man, woman, and child, received a small present. Among a variety of customs connected with different districts, it is to be remarked that almost in all there used to be a rude figure constructed, which was borne about in triumph, something after the manner of the Guy Fawkes of the boys, and which the most ignorant rustics understood to represent Ceres, whoever she might be according to their understanding. In a part of Devonshire, always famous for its superstitions, when the reaping was finished, a small quantity of ears of the last corn were twisted together into a curious kind of figure which was called "the knack" or "neck," and was brought home with great acclamations, hung up over the table in the farmer's house, and kept till the next year, it being considered unlucky, if not calamitous, to part with it. In fact, a very moderate examination into the history of this ceremony in England would show, from the great variety of customs with which it has been invested in different localities, how thoroughly interwoven it was with the spirit of the agricultural population. The practical character of our times may, and no doubt has, done much to divest our harvest homes of their mystical and fanciful nature; but there are few of the hardest and sternest amongst us who will not be glad to witness the continuance of some rejoicing at the period of

That bounteous feast which Earth, the general mother,
Pours from her fairest bosom when she smiles
In the embrace of Autumn.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Earl of Mulgrave has shown himself alive to his important duties as Governor of Nova Scotia. He has already visited a large portion of the province, and hopes, we learn, to include nearly the whole of it in his present tour. His Excellency, who has everywhere been received with the liveliest demonstrations of respect, is highly pleased with the country and its inhabitants, with whose interests his Lordship is identifying himself thoroughly. We are pleased to hear of this concord between the Nova Scotians and their Governor, and of the general well-being of the province, for in no portion of her Majesty's dominions is the feeling of loyalty and attachment to the mother country stronger than it is in Nova Scotia.

PORT OF VILLAFRANCA.—Galignani's Messenger contains a letter from Nice describing the locality, and the impression made on the inhabitants by the news of the Russian Steam Company intending to erect their depot there. This article says:—"The inhabitants of this town, and of the whole line of coast as far as Genoa, are in a wild state of excitement, in consequence of a report being current that the negotiations pending for some time past between the Sardinian Government and the Russian Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, for the cession of the wet dock of Villafraña, have been at length brought to a satisfactory conclusion. One journal of this town goes so far as to name the amount which is to be paid by the Russian company (four millions), and it further announces that a monument will be erected by the inhabitants of Villafraña in honour of the Russian General Baggawoodt, who is said to have brought the negotiations to a happy issue. These are, I believe, irresponsible statements. Villafraña stands at the extremity of a magnificent bay formed in portion by the promontory which partly shelters the bay of Nice. The port is capacious and safe, and is at times visited by Sardinian war-vessels. The town is small and uninteresting; it is at present garrisoned by a regiment some two thousand strong, whereas a couple of companies held it in former days. The bay is tolerably well fortified, but no very effectual resistance could be offered to heavily-armed gun-boats. Villafraña is connected with Nice by a road open to carriages, but the hilly character of the country renders that mode of travelling most distressing. It is far more agreeable to walk the distance, which may be effected in a good hour and a half. The new road projected by the town of Nice will place the two ports within easy distance of each other, and Nice will naturally profit largely by the neighbourhood of the Russian company." The history of the place is thus sketched in the *Illustrated London News*:—"Villafraña, or Portofino, is one of the finest natural harbours on the northern coast of the Mediterranean, and has been at all times prized as such. The ancient Greeks knew it well, and used it; and very early the Saracens established themselves there, and were only expelled at the beginning of the tenth century. After that period it was taken possession of by the Crusaders, and figures under the name of Turris St. Hospitali on the old maps; and finally, in the year 1265, Charles II. of Anjou, King of Naples and Earl of Provence, fortified it and laid the foundations of the present town. Thus it became more and more important: and when, some time after, it fell under the dominion of the Princes of the House of Savoy, one of the first of them, Duke Emanuel Philibert, built a strong citadel close to the harbour, which ever since—and until within the last forty years, when the acquisition of Genoa made, chiefly for political reasons, a change necessary—has been the chief naval station of the Kings of Sardinia. As such it was much coveted by the great western neighbour of Sardinia, the *belli France*, Louis XIV. seized it in 1691, and did not return it till five years after. In 1705 it was again taken by the French, after a protracted and sanguinary siege, and scarcely had the peace of Utrecht restored the now highly important place to its rightful owner, when, for the third time, in 1744, a combined French and Spanish army of more than sixty thousand men attacked it, and forced the King of Sardinia, who had strongly intrenched himself before its walls, to retire on board the English fleet, and with his troops fall back upon Vallo. Retaken some months after, again stormed by the French Marshal Belleisle in 1746, and again retaken by the Sardinian troops, it at last fell, in the year 1792, for a good long while into the hands of the Gallic conquerors, and was incorporated in the Département des Alpes Maritimes, of which it formed part until the downfall of Napoleon."

ASTON HALL EXHIBITION.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

TAKING the admirable catalogue as our guide, we find in the entrance-hall a goodly array of "guns, and spears, and bows," as well as some beautiful suits of armour, in which men right stalwart have been (like the *Ghost in Hamlet*) "clad in complete steel." They are from the collections of her Majesty, the Earl of Warwick, and others. Some of these encasements of cold polished steel were evidently fitted to bear the brunt of war; while others, more costly, more courtly, are "damascened" in gold and silver work, rare and curious to behold. Of these, suits belonged to Prince Rupert, Prince Charles, and one suit (fitted for a Marmon of yore) was worn by Count Liviere at the siege of Rouen (1590). There is a strange moral conveyed, unthinkingly, by the placing of the lovely picture of Queen Victoria (by "Winterhalter the courtly") over the portal; while, in a nook at hand, are sombre portraits of the King Charles period. Times and seasons monarchs and people, have changed much since the latter "worthies" (some of them "unworthy") have had their day. The domain and the mansion of the Herts have now become the democratic rendezvous of the "hardy sons of toil," who journey to Aston in quest of health, knowledge, pleasure, and recreation. The frieze ornamentation here is very quaint, comprising numerous selections from the animal kingdom, and some whose "genus" it would actually puzzle a "Herald King at Arms" to define. Several chairs are of exquisite workmanship—oaken, carved, and capacious enough to hold the great Falstaff of Hal's time, when Gadshill had an unenviable notoriety. In the chapel we feel pained of the Elizabethan character; but what we feel confident is oak we view covered with paint of a dingy hue. The late possessors of the hall seemed to have an unpardonable weakness for this compound of "white lead and oils," as the balustrade of the grand staircase, one of the most glorious in the country, has only lately been released from its load of paint, and now it quietly reposes in its sober brown suit with an air of complacency gladdening the eye of many a visitor with its quaint and rich decorations. The chapel now possesses some specimens of modern "ecclesiastical" work, which, we fear, would not please the great Cromwell, could he again "revisit the glimpses of the moon" in Warwickshire. The workmanship of these is very creditable to Messrs. Thomason.

In the vestibule we find an "old arm-chair," which moves on hinges from the wall; and behind it there is a chamber which once communicated with a sliding panel and sloping descent from the room now known as that in which King Charles slept, and whence, if needful, an escape might be made from the upper story to the basement level. Specimens of swords, from the heavy dragoon's sabre and the ponderous claymore to the court and dress armour of the levee, with the curiosity of a sword which takes the winding of serpentine coils, are all very creditable to the town and to the maker, Mr. Reeves, while illustrating one of the staple articles of Birmingham manufacture.

Jennens and Bettridge, of world-wide notoriety, exhibit specimens of papier-mâché work in all its variety. Their productions have been sent to Egypt for high dignitaries, as well as to our own Court, to Australia, India, and Europe at large. We would say to the decorators of papier-mâché-work generally, pray omit the landscape and the figure for the present. The fruits, flowers, and birds are pardonable, though of these the choice should be "neat, not gaudy;" avoid the taste and love for "barbaric gold," and "too resplendent splendour," which only palls on the eye and causes it to seek some resting-place more agreeable than the over-gorgeous ornamentation met with in this class of work generally.

Of the room fitted up and furnished by the liberality of Sir Francis E. Scott, Bart., we cannot speak in terms of too great praise, either of the quality and nature of the gift, or of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the donor. Suffice it to say, that, though it merits such high praise, it is only a small modicum of the aid given to the movement by Sir F. Scott: his personal influence and exertions, purse and labours, thought and kindness, have been incessantly devoted to this noble enterprise with an earnestness and a continuity which should be imitated by some of the men of Birmingham who have much money and more leisure to bestow upon an object so primarily influencing the welfare of the people of the town and district. The publications of the Arundel Society are here collected—casts, engravings, photographs, drawings, &c. The room is furnished and decorated quite in keeping with the contents and the good taste and knowledge of the worthy Baronet, who is so well versed in the artistic history of Italy, which has been declared to have "the fatal gift of beauty." Some excellent photographs of the works of Tintoretto, engravings of the early works of artists like Cimabue, Giotto, &c., are here illustrated.

Dyptichs and tryptichs are shown by casts from rare originals; and the effect of the room is heightened by the grand old fireplace of Caen stone and marble which decorates the room from ceiling to basement. The contents of the room form a permanent contribution to the museum for the People's Park; and, while other gentlemen have given articles for a similar purpose, the committee will be most happy to receive any aid, either in monetary donations or gifts of articles, for the permanent museum, which may be presented to the People's Park. Communications on this head may be addressed to D. J. O'Neill (secretary). Messenger's examples of metal-work in gas-fittings are very creditable; amongst them we may instance some figures (as brackets for lights) of knights in armour, chandeliers of various orders of architecture; some of the animal figures for inkstands are well modelled, while the heavy brasswork exhibits evidence of good casting, even-coloured metal, and dexterous finish. Winfield and Son exhibit specimens of gas-fittings, and a patent "smoke-absorbing shade." Their examples of the union of Parian and metal work show the adaptation to be capable of extension; and a hint as to colour and form in this same union of the materials might be gleaned from the chaste example to be found in the cases of Messrs. Elkington.

There is a copy of the (mis-called) Warwick Vase, specimens of armour, statuary (life-size, and breathing life and vigour, as if from the chisel of the sculptor), and more marvels than we can record. In the room allotted worthily to Elkington's works we find medallions, statuettes, race-cups, flags (rightly portly Flemish ones); quiet, unobtrusive salt-cellars on which have been lavished talent and care, showing chasteness of design and finished work; the famous "Godiva" Cup, which attracted the Queen's attention in June; the Guy Earl of Warwick Cup, with its glorious modelling of man and animal, &c. The Coalbrookdale Company's works are elegant in design, useful in their applicability to domestic purposes, and most praiseworthy in the amount of care and ability bestowed upon their production by this very enterprising firm. In the "tempest" scene produced on the chimneypiece we would note the overcrowding of the flowing lines, which detract from the vigour of the work by rendering it indistinct. There is an admirable exhibition of paintings of the French school, comprising such names as Bonheur, Troyon, Meissonnier, Couturier, Brion, &c. The exhibition of modern masters boasts of the works of Etty, Muller, Ward, Schaeffer, Anthony, Cox, Leslie, Stanfield, Roberts, and others too numerous to mention. We could gladly dwell at length on some of the contents of this exhibition, but must hasten to notice perhaps the most lovable part of it—the old "picture gallery." We find ourselves sadly at a loss to pen a description of this grand old room, one of the finest relics of the Elizabethan age of which England can boast, with its walls all covered with oak paneling, every inch of which is carved and chiseled with the ornaments of the period. The ceiling is cleverly decorated: the room is a marvel of restoration, and has been brought to its present condition by means of incessant attention, great kindness on the part of those owning the treasures now adorning it, and last, not least, by the taste and knowledge needful to restore the room with the proper "furnishings." One end window has been furnished by Messrs. Chance with a grand stained-glass window, bearing suitable heraldic devices: this artistic production has been given to the People's Park by Messrs. Chance, who are also large donors to the funds, being only an additional instance of the openhanded liberality of a firm which bears the reputation of being most enterprising in their undertakings, liberal in their dealings, always charitable, and treating with kindness and consideration those who, by being in their employ, are necessarily under their care.

This room contains a bust of Cromwell of the most characteristic stamp; and one of the Stratford bard (by whom we know not), but with a mouth and an expression which the "divine William" never could have owned. It reminds one of those wondrous "traductions du Shakspeare par M. Ducis." The ensemble of this room, with its armour, shields, cabinets, statuary, furniture, plate, dais, and regal chairs, is really a true source of joy and delight to the beholder, be he artist, student, antiquarian, or even "flâneur." The light is fitly "dim and religious;" and it was, moreover, in this noble room that the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, on June 15, 1858, was pleased not only to receive the mixed committee of management (gentlemen and workmen), but to especially signify her gracious wish to have an opportunity of personally thanking some of the working men who had been most active in their efforts to secure for their fellows a place of healthful recreation and improvement.

We must crave the indulgence of the other contributors, whom we cannot even name, as our space precludes us—those sculptors, artists, glass manufacturers, gunmakers, &c. In the "glass pavilion" there is a beautiful bust of her Majesty (by Noble, the sculptor), presented by Samuel Thornton, Esq., to the museum for the people. May his example be imitated by thousands; and, with thanks to those who have laboured for so good a work, we wish them heartily "God speed!"

NEW ZEALAND LANDS.—Mr. Ridgway, agent to the Provincial Government of Auckland, writes on this subject as follows:—"The rich uncultivated lands of Auckland, New Zealand, are at the disposal of the Provincial Government, and I shall be happy, as the agent of that Provincial Government, to make to every industrious man or woman in the United Kingdom desirous of having it, of good character, and not through age or infirmity or other cause unlikely to form a useful colonist, a free gift of forty acres of good land, with forty acres more for each person above eighteen years of age, and twenty acres for each child above five and under eighteen years of age, whom he may take with him to the colony."



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—HER MAJESTY LEAVING THE TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 292.

NATIONAL EDUCATION. PROGRESS AND COST.

SINCE 1839, as the public is aware, the Parliament has voted a sum, increased year by year, to promote national education. A Committee of the Privy Council, constituted for this purpose, with a permanent staff of officers, administers the fund. Mr. R. R. W. Lingens is the secretary, and he has two assistant secretaries and forty-seven clerks. At present there are fifty-four inspectors. The Vice-President of the Privy Council, Mr. Adderley, is the minister responsible for this important department. From the Parliamentary papers of last Session we shall now lay before our readers an account of how this Committee expends the money intrusted to it with a very wide discretion by Parliament.

The total sum voted for education, science, and art for 1857-8, was £996,722; in the present year it is £1,126,607; and of the former sum £559,974 was expended by the Council on elementary education in Great Britain in 1857. To this one limited subject on the present occasion, excluding all expenditure for art and science, and for education in Ireland, all our statements are confined. This sum of £559,974 was chiefly expended on—

Building and repairing schools	£ 117,771	Stipends of pupil teachers, &c.	£ 192,248
Building and repairing training colleges	1,801	Capitation grants	39,362
Books, maps, &c.	5,462	Grants to training colleges	57,220
Scientific apparatus	2,345	Reformatory and industrial schools	19,064
School masters and mistresses	64,490	Pensions	717
Assistant school teachers	5,554	Inspectors	34,443
		Administration (London)	16,731

Of the total applied to these different purposes schools connected with the Church of England received £357,597; with the British and Foreign School Society £50,021. Wesleyan schools received £32,890; Roman Catholic, £25,894; Parochial Union, £5224; and schools in Scotland, apportioned amongst the different sects, received £70,114. Besides the money granted by Parliament, £185,096 was raised in 1857 by private subscription; and the number of schools built or enlarged, at an expense of £304,760, was 557, providing additional school room for 47,321 children. The number of certificated teachers in charge of schools at the end of the year was 5166; of assistant teachers, 244; and of pupil teachers, 12,222. In training schools the number of students was 2272. The number of schools liable to inspection is 7899; the number actually inspected in 1857 was 5398, comprising 7725 school-rooms under separate teachers, and in them 700,872 children were present. The inspectors, who are different for schools of different denominations—some, generally reverend gentlemen, inspecting the schools of the Church of England, and others the Wesleyan schools—travel about in districts, and annually report to the Council what they see. Hitherto their reports have been published in full, but they have become so voluminous and costly that it has been found necessary to curtail them, and henceforth, in consequence of an order issued by the present ministry, only a general summary of the whole is to be laid before Parliament. The inspectors are much displeased at this, and have united in requesting that their reports may continue to be published, but their request has not been complied with.

The system—enlarged year by year—has been in existence since 1839, and from that time to the end of 1857 the Parliamentary grants amount to £3,092,367. On school buildings the sum expended in this period is £2,593,338: composed of £772,623 Parliamentary grants, and £1,820,715 private subscriptions. The number of schools built or repaired is 5113, exclusive of training colleges, providing school accommodation for 576,335 children, including infants, making the cost of schoolroom for each child very nearly £4 10s., though much of it was previously in existence, and was only enlarged and repaired. To build and repair training establishments £354,234 has been expended: of which the State has supplied £108,296, and individuals, £245,938. The total amount applied by the State to training establishments, including the expense of lectures, scientific apparatus, &c. is £347,031. After all this expenditure, and all these exertions for nearly twenty years, it is stated by Mr. J. D. Morell, one of the inspectors of Wesleyan schools, that in March, 1858, only 1,750,000 children were in schools of any description in Great Britain, in which the number of children between the ages of eight and fifteen is reckoned at 4,500,000, leaving more than 2,000,000 absentees. In Prussia, with a population of about 17,000,000, he informs us, the number of children between the ages of seven and fourteen is reckoned at 3,000,000; and of these upwards of 2,500,000 are at school. The school education of Prussia, though somewhat formal and pedantic, is excellent; and the whole cost of the Ministerial department for education, which includes, we believe, the whole expense of education, except the school fees and keeping the schools in repair, is less than £500,000 a year, or considerably less than the sum voted by Parliament for the present year (£663,435) to be expended by the Committee. While the whole field of middle-class education is provided for in Prussia, here it is left, uncontrolled by the State, to boarding schools. Such a contrast of expenditure with the ends obtained! £500,000 expended annually in Prussia, and the whole people educated; and twice the sum, including the subscriptions of individuals, employed here to educate only a portion of the people, indicates some great error in our mode of proceeding. Our machinery and cotton cloth are unrivalled for excellence and cheapness. Our national education is unrivalled for imperfection and dearth. Though the subject has engrossed the attention of many clever men within the last quarter of a century, our national system yet needs much investigation and reform. It seems tainted by the national vice of reckless extravagance; and members of Parliament, before voting more money to be expended almost at random by the Council, should diligently inquire into the good effected by the large sums already voted. We have examined minutes and have read reports; and we find such an immense mass of trivialities in the reports—such contradictions and controversies amongst the inspectors—such vacillation in the minutes—that we can only conclude that the subject is yet very ill understood. The object aimed at—the education of the people—is clear and unmistakable. That it is to be accomplished by learned, eloquent, and sometimes contradictory minutes, and a small army of inspectors to carry the voluminous instructions into effect, is not equally clear. The vote for education has gradually risen from £30,000 to £663,000 in the year, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has predicted that it will mount up to £3,000,000. From what is effected in Prussia by little more than the tenth of the threatened sum, it will be only seemly, before the vote is enlarged even next year, that some impartial committee or commission should be directed to ascertain what good has been done by the enormous expenditure already incurred. The Council and inspectors must not be the only judges in this cause, though even from their documents much evidence can be obtained that the system is more advantageous to the staff than the public. Teaching of late, we admit, has been much improved; but improvement in agriculture and manufactures, in telegraphs and trade, costs the State nothing; education costs a great deal, and remains poor in quality and short in quantity. The late examination of scholars, from middle-class schools, which led to the rejection of no less than 700 out of 1100 who were candidates for certificates of merit, shows how much our schools for these classes, and, we are afraid for all classes, need reform.

POPE'S CANE, &c.—(To the Editor.)—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Sept. 11 I see that you ask who has the cane which belonged to Pope the poet. As it may be interesting to some of your readers to know the history of it, I beg to give the following brief account of it. I have the cane, with a small gold band on the top where the agate head was. The band bears the inscription, "Ex dono A. Pope." The original agate head was broken by Bishop Louth when he dropped it. It was replaced by an ivory head. Bishop Louth gave the cane to my father's uncle, Mr. Foster, by whom it was left to my father, Mr. James Wadmore, of Upper Clapton, and by him given to me. The cane once had a leathern tassel, which at last rotted away. I have also the pocket Horace belonging to Mr. Spence, and another interleaved, bearing many annotations; also a book of manuscript poems, mostly in Latin, which I shall be happy to show, together with the cane, to any gentleman wishing to see them. I may mention that the manuscript of the "Anecdotes" originally belonged to my father previously to their publication by Mr. Carpenter.—HENRY R. WADMORE. Parsonage, King-square, Goswell-road.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—THE BIRMINGHAM CHESS MEETING TOURNAMENT.—We are in the dark as to the progress made in this unsatisfactory affair since the contestants left Birmingham, save that a correspondent writes:—"Messrs. Owen and Brian have been worsted by Messrs. Löwenthal and Falkbeer;" the two latter are therefore left, as we conjectured would be the case to divide the prizes between them.

DARBY.—We have already mentioned the terms of the match between Messrs. Morphy and Harrwitz; namely, that the winner of seven games should be counted victor. Of the six I D. C.—The decision of the gentlemen appointed to award the prize to the successful competitor in the Birmingham Problem Tournament has not yet been announced.

R. M.—1. Mr. Morphy intends, we understand, upon the termination of his short encounter with Mr. Harrwitz, to proceed immediately to Breslau, for the purpose of breaking a lance with the German champion, Anderssen.

D. W. O.—Please refer to the Notices to Correspondents in our last.

C. M. I., Birmingham.—Mr. Ingleby's problems shall be reported on in our next.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 760 by Annabel, I. P. L., Subaltern, K., Croydon; Dogberry, W. W., Philo-Chess, Americanus, Wilfred, G. M. N., (Edipus, Judy, N. B. Lex, M. P., 1858, Pax in Bello, A. Rector, T. S. T. Y., Herald's College, Czar, Will-o'-the-wisp, B. N. G., Iola, J. B. Andrews, Bristol, S. P., N. C. H., T. W. B. B., I. Bown, D. W. O., Sligo, P. T. D., Alnwick, W. B. of Worley, George Airey, Dido, St. Bees, Stuckgown, Deroyon, Edith and Ella, F. R. of Norwich, I. E. Horse, C. G. Bradley, A. Newman, A. J. D., Hanley Hall, Mercator, G. K., Blackpool, L. C. W., Subscriber ab ovo, Novice, I. M. D., Peterkin, L. S. D., A. Bagman, G. F. M., W. Bullen, I. G. Yates, C. D., F. Garrick Club, Miranda, C. H., Ambleside.

AN AMATEUR wishes to play a game of chess by correspondence with an opponent of only moderate skill. Address, G. H., 15, St. James-street, Wolverhampton.

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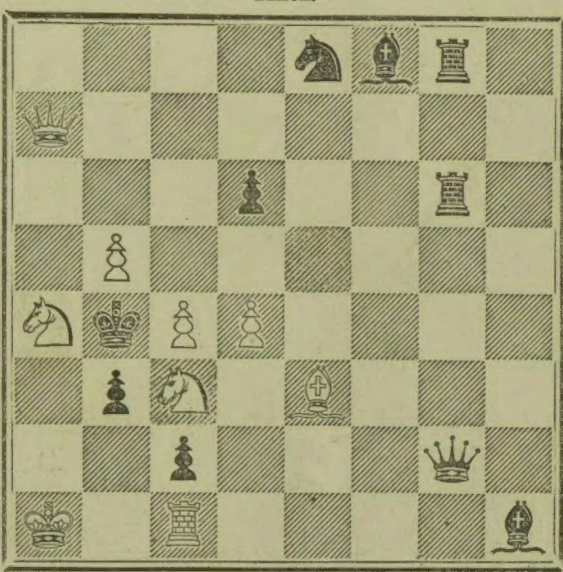
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 753.

WHITE. BLACK. 3. Kt takes Kt—Mate. 1. Kt to Q B 3rd R to K 4th or (a) 2. R to K 4th (ch) R takes R (a) 1. Kt from K sq to Q B 2nd; or (b) 2. R takes P 3. R or Kt takes 4. Kt to Q Kt 3rd; or (c) 1. Kt takes Kt And mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 762.

By A. LULMAN, Melbourne.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.

The courtesy of the members of the Paris Cercle des Echecs enables us to present some specimens of the play in this contest, which we are told excites the liveliest interest in the French capital, and is watched with intense anxiety, not only by all the accustomed frequenters of the Parisian Chess rendezvous, but by hundreds of amateurs who were never before within its precincts.

The games we have selected for the present Number are the first and fourth; the former a model of deliberate, circumspect, yet vigorous hand-to-hand fighting, which was won by Harrwitz; the other a shorter but a far more brilliant rencontre, wherein Morphy carries all before him by the spirit and impetuosity of his attack, and finishes the battle in a style which would have commanded admiration from La Bourdonnais. Since the last was played Mr. Morphy has gained two more, the score being now—

Morphy ... 4 | Harrwitz ... 2

FIRST GAME.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. H.) WHITE (Mr. M.) 1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd 2. P to Q B 4th P to Q 4th 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd 4. Q B to K B 4th P to Q R 3rd 5. P to K 3rd P to Q B 4th 6. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 7. P to Q R 3rd Q B P takes Q P 8. K P takes P P takes P 9. K B takes P P to Q Kt 4th 10. K B to Q 3rd Q B to Q Kt 2nd 11. Castles K B to K 2nd 12. Q B to K 5th Castles 13. Q to K 2nd K Kt to Q 4th 14. Q B to K Kt 3rd K to R sq 15. K R to K sq K B to K B 3rd 16. Q to K 4th P to K Kt 3rd 17. Q Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt 18. Q takes Q P takes Q 19. Kt to K 5th Q R to Q sq (Had he taken the Q's Pawn, Black would have won at least the exchange by moving Kt to Q 7th.) 20. Kt takes Kt Q B takes Kt 21. Q R to Q B sq Q R to Q B sq 22. Q B to Q 6th K R to K Kt sq 23. Q B to K 5th K to K Kt 2nd (Fearing to take the Bishop lest Black should obtain an entrance with the Rook.) 24. P to K B 4th Q B to Q 2nd 25. K to K B 2nd P to K R 3rd 26. K to K 3rd (All this is exceedingly well played by Black.)

FOURTH GAME.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. K Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd 3. P to Q 4th P takes P 4. Q takes P Q Kt to Q B 3rd 5. K B to Q Kt 5th Q B to Q 2nd 6. B takes Kt B takes B 7. B to K Kt 5th P to K B 3rd 8. B to K R 4th Kt to K R 3rd 9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Q 2nd 10. Castles on K side K B to K 2nd 11. R to R sq Castles on K side 12. Q to Q B 4th (ch) K R to K B 2nd 13. K Kt to Q 4th Kt to K Kt 5th 14. P to K R 3rd Kt to K 4th 15. Q to K 2nd P to K Kt 4th (Very imprudent in such a position and against such an opponent. It must be admitted, however, that Black has no good move at this crisis.) 16. B to K Kt 3rd K R to K Kt 2nd 17. K Kt to K B 5th K R to K Kt 3rd 18. P to K B 4th P takes P 19. K R takes P K to R sq 20. K R to K R 4th K B to his sq 21. B takes Kt K B P takes B 22. Q R to K B sq Q to K 3rd 23. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th Q to K Kt sq 24. Q R to K B 2nd P to Q R 3rd

FETES AT NEW YORK TO COMMEMORATE THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from New York on the 3rd inst., has supplied us with the following account of the doings in that city on the 1st inst., in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic cable:—

The cable-fever reached its grand climacteric on the 1st inst., when the event was celebrated almost as universally, and quite as enthusiastically, as the "glorious 4th of July." Our city has never witnessed a more general holiday. All kinds of business affairs were suspended, and the people gave themselves up, either as actors or spectators, to the grand jubilee. Broadway was thronged from early morning until after midnight with a miscellaneous crowd, estimated at not less than half a million of people. The military and civic processions were very imposing, and the grand torchlight parade of the firemen was the most brilliant display of the kind we have ever seen. The illuminations of public and private buildings, of stores and dwelling-houses, with the perpetual play of fireworks, produced a most dazzling and effective scene, and one particularly exhilarating to the juvenile portion of the lookers-on. Mr. Field, Captain Hudson, Mr. Everett, Captain Dayman, and other heroes of the great achievement, were the observed of all observers; and their necks must be a little stiff after so much bowing in response to the plaudits of the masses. No Roman conqueror, with all his trophies and captives, was ever more madly cheered than Cyrus W. Field, who, with his pale, thin face (sharp enough to split almost any difficulty), seems to "wear his blushing honours" very meekly.

Last evening the demonstration, or carnival, closed, with another grand display of fireworks and a municipal banquet, in which some six hundred of our more distinguished citizens participated. The tables were laid in Niblo's Saloon, by the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel; and, so far as the wines and the viands go, the entertainment was all that could be desired. The mayor of the city presided, with Cyrus W. Field on his right and Lord Napier on his left. The American and British officers who took part in laying the cable occupied the most distinguished positions at the table, and of political and literary celebrities there was no lack—among them Governor King of New York, the Hon. George Bancroft, the historian. The expected orator of the evening, the Hon. Edward Everett, did not appear, owing, I regret to state, to physical indisposition. In his absence, all eyes were turned to Lord Napier, whose admirable remarks at the last St. George Festival had given him an eloquent reputation. And he certainly made the speech of the evening. It is a thoughtful, well-considered, terse, and telegraphic speech, and will delight your hundreds of thousands of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. It was vociferously applauded, and his Lordship was "cheered to the echo, which did applaud again."

After Lord Napier we had stirring speeches from Richard Busted, Esq., counsel to the Corporation, who did justice to the city whose legal interests he so ably defends; from the Hon. James Brooks, of the Express; from ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey; from the Hon. Daniel E. Ackles, M.C.; from the Rev. Dr. Bellows; from Mr. Field, who carefully distributed the "honours of the occasion;" and from General Ward of Georgia, who presided on the committee that nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

There were some witticisms displayed as mottoes during the celebration, and among the best was this:—"The last naval engagement between England and America—a tie!" And this old couplet was frequently used:—

'Twas Franklin who first caught the horse:
'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse.

And now, I trust, we have done with the grand commotion of these cable-is-tic matters. Let us drop this and take up another line of speculation; but not to-day, as I know your space is precious. My next shall be a little about everything. H. F.

Of the fête at New York on the 17th ult. we have the following particulars from the gentleman who supplied us with the sketch of the City Hall as it was illuminated on the night of the 17th, and which is engraved on page 298:—

The publication of her Majesty's message to the President of the United States on the morning of August 17, carrying with it, as it did, the assurance that the telegraphic wires were really capable of transmitting despatches, caused an outburst of enthusiasm in the Atlantic States which might almost be characterised by the American qualificative "universal." Wherever the news penetrated there was a public jubilee. In Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, bells were rung, salutes fired, illuminations spontaneously undertaken; but in New York the most thorough and systematic display of popular joy took place. A little after daybreak on the morning of the 17th the celebration was commenced by the discharge of cannon in the park; and as the sun rose above the heights of Long Island his rays fell upon an assemblage of cities—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Williamsburgh—decked in flags and resounding with the merry peals of a thousand bells. But the principal feature of the celebration was the illumination of the city at night, together with the display of fireworks provided by the municipality. Not only that unparalleled thoroughfare, Broadway, was illuminated and decorated for two or three miles of its length, but the lesser streets were also brilliant in many-coloured fires. Wall-street—the centre of American commerce and finance—glittered strangely under the quiet sky. Nassau-street, crowded with newspaper-offices, was a thoroughfare of light. Bonfires blazed in every direction. Transparencies were displayed upon every hotel and many private dwellings. Epigrammatic and laudatory mottoes glowed upon the fronts of granite and marble stores. The City Hall, which stretches its white façade half across the narrow, triangular park, was lit up as never before; every pane in its innumerable windows bore a light. The watcher in the illuminated clock-tower looked down (for the last time, as it proved) on a throng such as the park, used as it is to vast assemblages, has never before contained. The heavy foliage of the lime and elm trees with which it is studded was scarcely denser than the crowd assembled in expectation of the pyrotechnic display. The night was moonless, and a cloudy sky favoured the occasion, so that by eight o'clock the signal rockets were sent up, accompanied by fire-balloons. Streams of fiery particles and globules of variegated flame shot up far into the heavens, as if to announce to the lightning its final triumph in submission. Roman candles rose and fell in perpetual ebullition; erratic rockets hissed and surged upwards in contending streams; serpents, cometlike, darted through the air; and at length the great flame-structures erected upon the wings of the City Hall were fired. The illumination paled before their rippling lustre; and cheer after cheer arose from the immense assemblage as the designs became developed in succession. Among the most elaborate pieces was one representing a British and an American vessel, with the union-jack and the stars and stripes at each side, surmounted by the inscription—"All Honour to Cyrus W. Field! Franklin, Morse, and Field." (Mr. Field is a gentleman, a resident of New York, who has been very active in the telegraphic enterprise, and Professor Morse was one of the first to elaborate the idea of electro-telegraphic communication.) Other pyrotechnics presented similar devices and allusions, during the continuance of which the National Anthem of Great Britain, together with "Hail Columbia!" and "St. Patrick's Day," was played by an attendant band. With a further discharge of rockets the display was concluded, and by half-past nine the spectators had dispersed.

It unfortunately happened that some sparks fell upon the wood-work of the clock-tower of the City Hall, and flames burst out there about midnight, which finally consumed the tower, and largely damaged the building itself. As the central fire-alarm was located on this spot, the intelligence could not be communicated instantly, as usual, to the engine-houses, and the delay which ensued proved fatal to the structure. The scene, however, was magnificent. The statue of Justice, a familiar sight to all New Yorkers, stood wrapt for a length of time in the flames of the grand illumination, and serenely endured the fiery glow for more than an hour, until at length she was observed to totter and fall into the flames. Many valuable paintings, and some relics of General Washington, were injured by the water; but the city and judicial records were, fortunately, not endangered. Fifty thousand dollars are required to repair the injury caused by this disaster.

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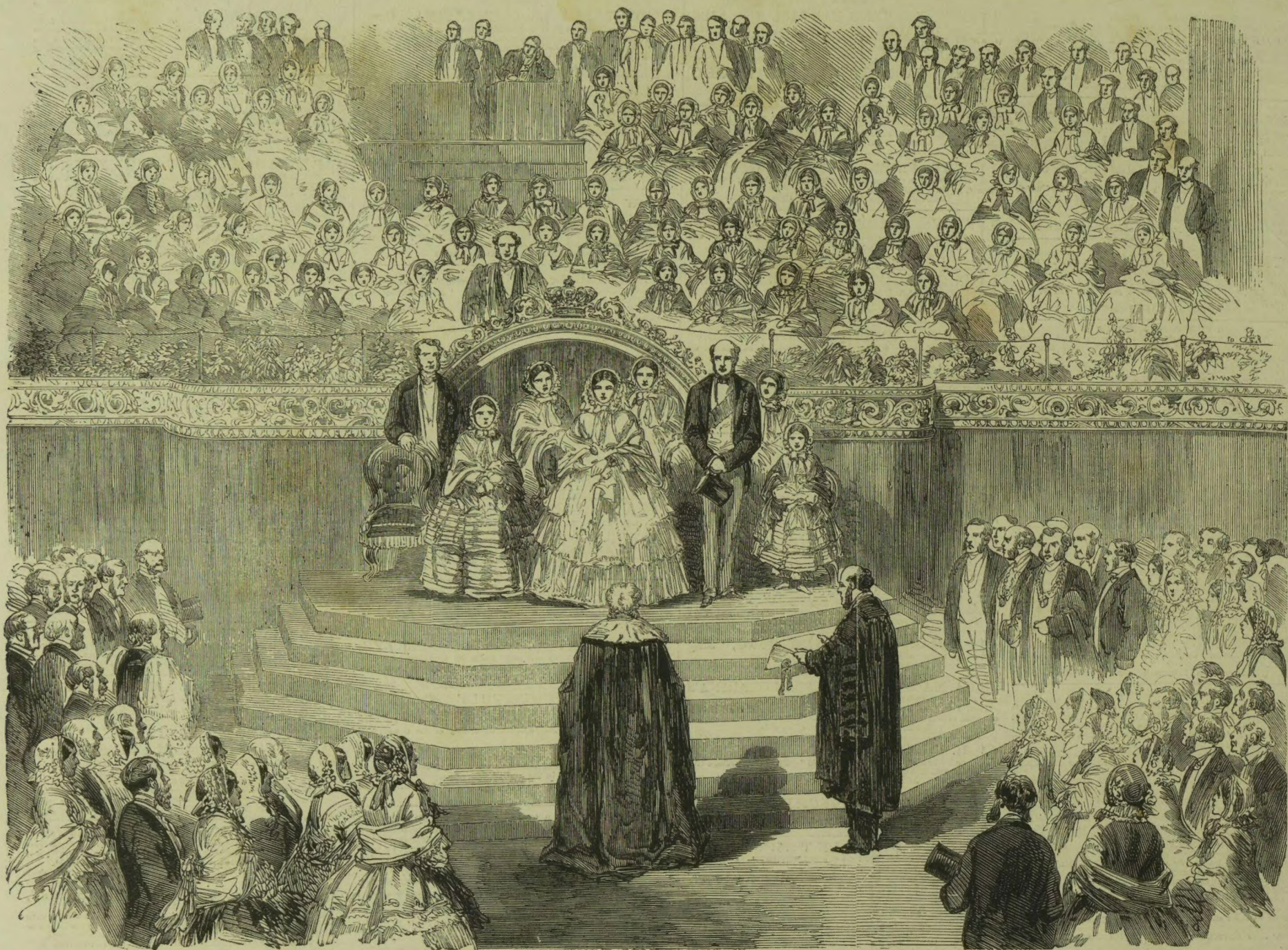
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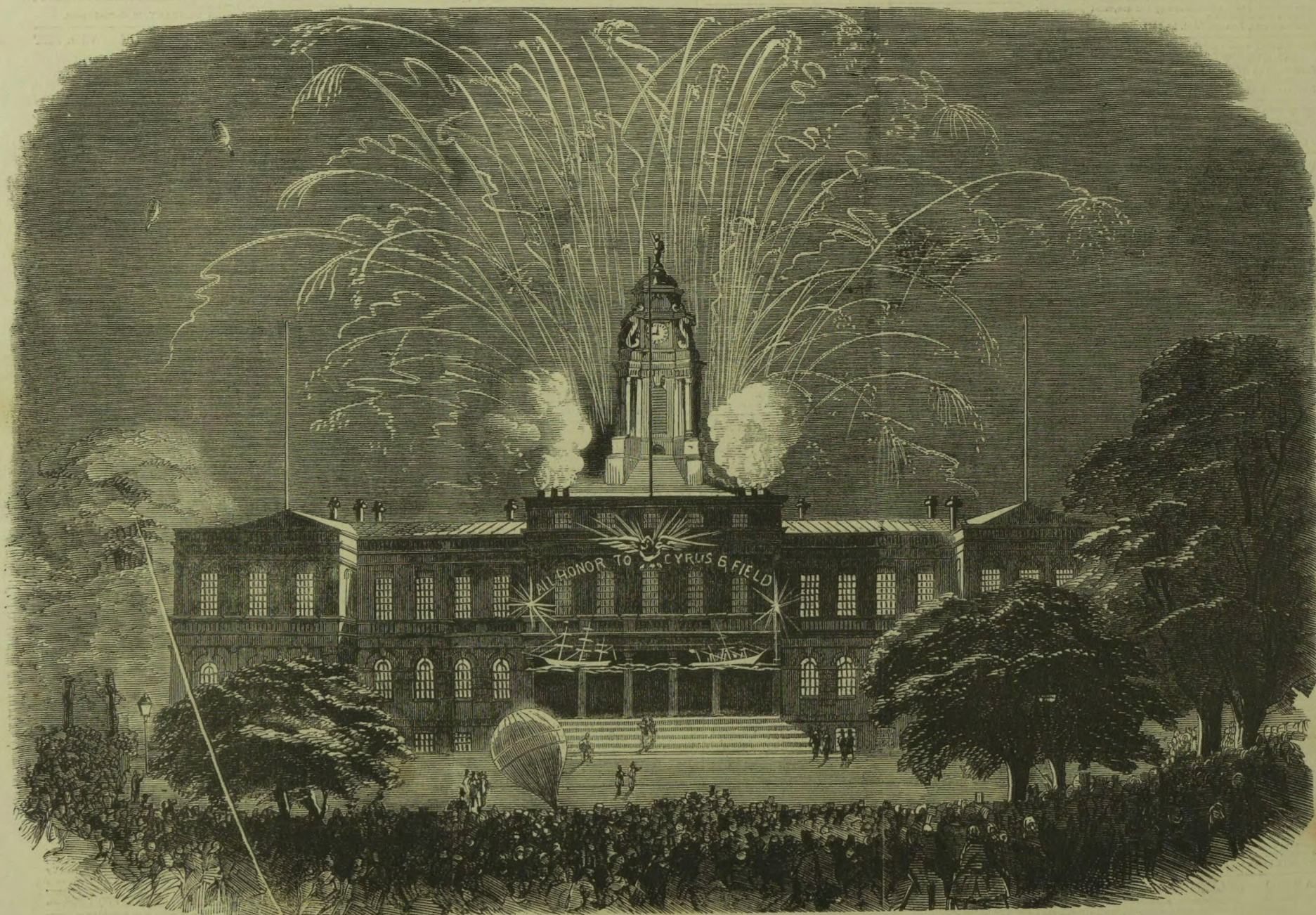
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